

IT'S WEATHER—PARIS: Warm, sunny, 75-85 (24-25). Tomorrow little change. Day's temp. 75-85 (24-25). LONDON: Temp. 72-82 (22-28). Tomorrow little change. Day's temp. 75-85 (24-25). CHAM-PAIGN: Sunny. Temp. 75-85 (24-25). YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 75-85 (24-25). Y. temp. 75-85 (24-25).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria 10 S.F. Luxembourg 10 S.F.
Belgium 10 S.F. Morocco 10 S.F.
France 10 S.F. Netherlands 10 S.F.
Germany 10 S.F. Norway 10 S.F.
Great Britain 10 S.F. Portugal 10 S.F.
Greece 10 S.F. Spain 10 S.F.
India 10 S.F. Sweden 10 S.F.
Iran 10 S.F. Switzerland 10 S.F.
Italy 10 S.F. Turkey 10 S.F.
Japan 10 S.F. U.S. Military 10 S.F.
Lebanon 10 S.F. Yugoslavia 10 S.F.

Single Craft Mission

Two Russians Start Earth-Orbit Flight

Bernard Gwertzman
MOSCOW, June 1 (UPI)—Soviet Union launched a man spacecraft into earth orbit tonight with one of the pioneers of the space age, the Soyuz-9.

released about half an hour after the blast-off, said that Soyuz-9, piloted by Col. Andrian G. Nikolayev, would carry out an extensive program of scientific and technical research and experiments "in the conditions of a solitary orbital flight."

flights in the Soyuz series have been marked by "group missions," which have been described as preliminary to eventual creation of a permanent manned orbital space station around the earth.

Complete Secret

As usual with Soviet space shots, this one was kept completely secret until the actual announcement made at 10:30 p.m. Moscow Time (1430 GMT) when a special program interrupted regular Soviet radio and television transmission.

A taped fragment of the actual launch was shown on the screen. It was a eerie sight, due to the floodlights that illuminated the launch pad, which was presumed to be located at the Soviet cosmodrome in Baikonur in Soviet Kazakhstan.

Col. Nikolayev, 40, was one of the original Soviet cosmonauts. As pilot of Vostok-3, he was the third Soviet spaceman. Vostok-3 was launched Aug. 11, 1962. The next day, Vostok-4, carrying Pavel R. Popovich, was sent into space and came within 5.1 miles of Vostok-3, making the first "group flight" in space.

Col. Nikolayev since then has become a well-known public figure here. His fame and popularity increased by his marriage Nov. 3, 1963, to Valentina Tereshkova, so far the only woman in space (aboard Vostok-6 in 1963). They have a six-year-old daughter, Yelena.

Col. Nikolayev's flight engineer aboard Soyuz-9 is Vitaly I. Sevastianov, 34, a civilian aircraft engineer.

Code-Named Falcon
Probably in honor of Col. Nikolayev's earlier mission, the code name for the Soyuz-9 craft is "Sokol" (Falcon), the same name given Vostok-3.

Tass said the latest in the Soyuz series went into earth orbit nine minutes after its blast-off. It gave no information on the planned duration of the flight nor its parameters. The stress in the initial Tass announcement and on the commentary over television was the importance of the flight for the Soviet national economy.

This has been a theme underlined by party chief Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders since the Soviet Union apparently gave up plans for sending manned flights to the moon in the near future.

Ironically, Neil Armstrong, the American who was the first man to set foot on the moon, was visiting the suburb of Moscow called "Star City" as the guest (Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)



Soyuz-9 spacecraft seen atop its launching rocket.

ift Within Bonn's Coalition

clays Talks With Moscow

By John M. Goshko

ON, June 1 (UPI)—Foreign rule West Germany since last October.

This dilemma results largely from opposition within Mr. Scheel's own party to the Moscow trip. A number of key Free Democrats are known to have growing doubts about Mr. Brandt's policy of negotiation with East Europe, and others are worried that a Moscow trip by Mr. Scheel prior to June 14 would hurt the party's chances in the elections.

Which objection appears especially ironic because part of the idea in getting Mr. Scheel to Moscow before the elections was to build up his stature with the voters. Until now, Mr. Scheel's public image has been that of an outsider in the councils of the Brandt government and the operation of its Eastern policy.

The Social Democrats, alert lately to the effects this could have on their coalition, have been casting around for a way to help Mr. Scheel and his party make a good showing in the elections.

For this reason, it was felt in some government circles that Mr. Scheel would reap a windfall of votes for the Free Democrats if he were to open historic negotiations with the Russians just before June 14.

The projected visit is the result of a long series of exploratory talks conducted in Moscow by West German diplomatic trouble-shooter Ryon Bahr and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. Both the Soviets and the West Germans felt that sufficient progress had been made to warrant formal negotiations.

To this end, Mr. Scheel briefly left a NATO foreign ministers conference in Rome last week to return to Bonn, where the Brandt cabinet was supposed to give the green light for the formal Moscow talks.

Instead, the Free Democrats' right wing objected that the Brandt government is moving too fast and giving too much ground in dealings with the Soviets, and another faction, grouped around Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, seemed to fear that the Social Democrats may be overly optimistic in assuming that the majority of West Germans support the Eastern policy.

In the end, the Genscher forces, supported by some Social Democrats, appear to have prevailed in their argument that caution was the wiser course and that the Scheel trip should be put on ice until after the elections.

Labor, Tories Trade Charges

Of 'Lies' as Campaign Opens

LONDON, June 1 (UPI)—Prime Minister Harold Wilson and his Conservative rival, Edward Heath, traded campaign accusations of "lies" today amid mounting signs of a swing in favor of the Conservatives.

The London Financial Times predicted that the election result June 18 may be a "desperately close finish."

London bookies quoted 4-7 on a Laborite win and 5-4 against the Tories, but said people also are wagering heavily on neither party's winning an absolute majority.

As the campaign officially opened, Mr. Wilson told his first news conference that his strategy is to "make some challenging raids" into areas where the Conservatives are their last resort.

He said he will do so in a rapid-fire series of meetings—the people tours with only a few set speeches.

He started these with a tour of his native Yorkshire yesterday. He continued it this evening with a swing through outer London areas.

Years of 'Lies'
Mr. Wilson accused the Conservatives of "lies and distortions" circulated for years about him and his Labor government. He said he would dispose of these in nationwide radio and television broadcasts.

The prime minister declared that in recent months the Conservatives—"the gentlemen's party," he called them—have called him "a liar, cheat, hypocrite and swine."

"I'm not going to descend to that," he said. "But if my personality has been whipped up into an election issue, I can't do anything about that."

Mr. Heath announced that, unlike Mr. Wilson, he will concentrate on a series of a dozen big set speeches, starting with one this evening. He said he already has met tens of thousands of Britons in nationwide swings during the last year.

Mr. Heath accused the government of having contributed to the highest unemployment in 30 years, record high prices, inflation, soaring taxation and a drop in home-building. He said:

"Let Mr. Wilson now say quite frankly: Is this the true record on which they want to be judged?" Meanwhile, the latest publication poll gave the Labor party a lead of 3.7 percent—a 1 percent increase since mid-May.

The survey was carried out by the Marplan Political Index for The Times.



Harold Wilson yesterday at press conference.

Ocean-to-Andes Quake Leaves 'Thousands' of Dead in Peru



QUAKE DAMAGE—A street in Sayan, 60 miles north of Lima, filled with rubble from buildings destroyed in the heavy earthquake that hit Peru Sunday afternoon.

73 Senators Urge Administration

To Sell Israel the Jets It Asks For

WASHINGTON, June 1—Seventy-three senators have signed a letter urging the Nixon administration to sell 125 jet warplanes to Israel to meet the growing threat of Soviet intervention in the Middle East.

The signers include many opponents of President Nixon's policies in Indochina. The senators say in the letter that granting the Israeli request for military aid—a request held in abeyance by the administration—is the surest way to head off all-out war in the area.

The bi-partisan letter was presented to the Secretary of State William P. Rogers today. A resolution calling on President Nixon to press the Soviet Union into withdrawing its military personnel from Egypt is scheduled to be presented in the Senate tomorrow.

The letter has been circulated primarily by Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., and Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D., Conn. Among the

Israeli Air Raid on Port Said

Reported Killing 12 Egyptians

CAIRO, June 1 (UPI)—Twelve Egyptian soldiers were killed and 12 injured today by Israeli planes which attacked Egyptian positions in Port Said and the Suez Canal's northern sector, a military spokesman said.

The attacks were apparently in reprisal for the Egyptian commando raids across the canal Saturday which cost Israel 13 soldiers killed and two captured.

The spokesman said the Israeli planes attacked in waves this morning, killing three soldiers and wounding five.

At 11 p.m. the spokesman issued another statement which said, "Groups of enemy warplanes this afternoon resumed their attacks against Egyptian positions in the canal's northern sector and the Port Said area."

"Our jet fighters and anti-aircraft guns," he interpreted the Israeli raiders and forced them to withdraw eastward. Nine soldiers were killed and 13 were injured in the air raid.

It was the highest casualty toll in one day announced by Egyptian spokesmen for the past two months. Observers said the high casualty figure was probably due to the attack against Port Said.

Children Killed
JERUSALEM, June 1 (UPI)—A nine-year-old Israeli girl was killed this morning and eight other persons, including five children,

were wounded when half a dozen rockets, presumably launched from Jordan, landed in a school yard in Beit Shean.

The attack came at five minutes past eight, just after most of the children had fled into the schoolhouse for classes and were out of the way of the shell fragments that felled the victims.

The Israelis laid down an artillery barrage on the presumed sources of the rocket fire. Another artillery barrage from Beit Shean and still another from Tel Katir, farther up the Jordan, were opened three hours later, and continued for half an hour.

Air Attack
The Israeli Air Force picked up the attack then and bombed positions on the Jordanian-held side of the river for an hour.

Israeli planes also struck into Lebanon for an hour this afternoon, bombing positions on the southwestern slopes of Mount Hermon, where Arab guerrillas have been permitted to set up their bases unhindered by the Lebanese Army.

(From Amman, Jordan, United Press International reported Israeli planes and artillery attacked Jordanian civilian targets today, killing a six-year-old child and injuring 12 persons, including five other children.)

Officials Express Fear

Toll May Reach 30,000

LIMA, Peru, June 1 (UPI)—One of the mightiest earthquakes to strike Peru in this century shook half the nation yesterday, leaving as yet uncounted dead and injured in a 600-mile strip from the desert coast to cities high in the Andes Mountains.

A spokesman for the Peruvian National Disaster Office said there "is absolutely no way to estimate the number of dead and injured." Peruvian newspaper estimates at deaths ranged up to thousands. [Reuters carried an unconfirmed report of 5,000 dead.] "The only thing we can tell you is that we have some areas of this country severely affected," the spokesman said.

[Officials of the Peruvian military government's Disaster Committee this evening expressed fear that the death toll "could possibly reach 30,000," the Associated Press reported.]

[The fears were based on the fact that the earthquake ripped away natural dikes of one or more lakes high in the Andes, sending a murderous wall of water sweeping through a populated canyon known as Huaylas Alley.]

The region hardest hit by the quake was the northern state of Ancash, especially its fishing-port city of Chimbote, and the mountain city of Huaraz, northwest of Lima.

[Some 630 bodies have been recovered from the ruins of Huaraz, Health Ministry officials said according to Reuters news agency, and 2,500 people there have been taken to hospitals badly injured.]

Casualty Estimates
The Lima newspaper La Prensa estimated deaths in the quake shaken belt "in the hundreds." El Comercio, of Lima, the country's oldest newspaper, reported "thousands of dead and injured."

resident Gen. Juan Velasco Alvarado was aboard the first Peruvian Navy boat to reach Chimbote, where an estimated 60 percent of the houses were damaged. The Health Ministry said Chimbote will be used as a central relief center.

Huaraz, a city of 80,000, was reported 85 percent leveled. Roads were blocked into the 9,180-foot-high city, linked to the rest of the country only by shortwave radio. The only known victim in Lima was a man who died of a heart attack. However, police confirmed that "several houses" had fallen in the capital.

Paul Wyse, a ham radio operator for the Summer Institute of Linguistics, said the Indian village of Mucara, in the Andes, was destroyed by the quake.

"The town of 2,000 to 4,000 has been leveled," Mr. Wyse said. "There are no casualties known except for one man who suffered a head injury. All water supply in the town has been cut off. The mountain has slid down from both sides, so the road has been closed."

The strongest part of the quake lasted only 2 minutes 32 seconds in Lima—which records several earth tremors a year—but secondary tremors shook the nation for hours. The main quake was centered about 12 miles off the coast in the Pacific and 210 miles northwest of Lima.

The quake was picked up on seismographs in Tanit, Alaska, Hawaii and the South Pole.

Flood Wipes Out City
LIMA, June 1 (AP)—A wall of water roared down the mountain valley city of Caraz this morning and wiped out what little had not been destroyed by the earthquake yesterday, two independent sources reported.

An amateur radio operator calling from Caraz estimated 2,000 persons had been killed in that city, due east of the Peruvian port of Chimbote. There was no way of confirming this casualty figure.

According to the radio call, Caraz had been 90 percent destroyed yesterday afternoon by the quake. The operator said the quake apparently broke a natural dike in one of the icy lakes higher in the Andes, turning loose a torrent of water.

Ties to GIs Pullout
Saigon's Troops May Lose U.S. Air Shield in Cambodia

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., June 1 (UPI)—The White House hinted today that it may not provide tactical air support to South Vietnamese forces in Cambodia after June 30, the deadline for the withdrawal of American troops seeking Communist sanctuaries in Cambodia.

At a briefing here this morning, Press Secretary Ron Ziegler would not completely rule out bombing activity in Cambodia after June 30, but he added:

"That does not suggest tactical air support of the ARVN [South Vietnamese forces] in Cambodia."

Instead, he suggested, the determining factor in any future presidential decision to resume air operations in Cambodia would be "the security of United States forces in South Vietnam" rather than the requirements of South Vietnamese forces in Cambodia.

South Vietnamese officials have been saying in recent days that they fully expect American tactical air support to continue.

Mr. Ziegler repeated the President's pledge to halt all American operations in Cambodia on June 30. The discussion this morning centered on what might happen after that date.

Mr. Ziegler's answers represented a slight variation on what he had been saying for several weeks. The burden of his answers until today had been that he would not rule out the use of American air power in Cambodia after June 30. He did not foreclose such activity today but suggested that it would be resumed only if President Nixon felt it was essential to the security of U.S. troops and not merely if

Nixon to Give War Report

On Television

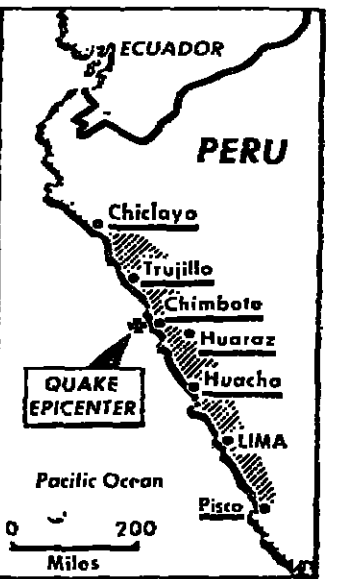
By Carroll Kilpatrick

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., June 1 (UPI)—President Nixon will address the nation Wednesday night from Washington on the progress of the Cambodian operation and of Vietnamization, it was announced here yesterday following a meeting with his top military advisers.

The address will be an "interim" report on Southeast Asian developments and will contain no dramatic new announcements, White House deputy press secretary Gerald L. Warren said.

Mr. Nixon promised at a news conference on May 8 that he would give the nation a full report on the Cambodian operation in late June as the last American troops are withdrawn. That report will still be made, Mr. Warren said as he emphasized the interim nature of the Wednesday speech.

It will be the President's third televised address to the nation on Southeast Asia since he announced on April 20 that an additional 150,000 American troops would be (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Area hit by Peru earthquake.

Best Figure Since WW II

House Appropriations Group lashes Aid Bill by a Fourth

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, June 1 (UPI)—The House Appropriations Committee today slashed the annual foreign aid program by a fourth, the smallest request since the program began. It asked for \$2.2 billion, which was \$508 million below last year's request and \$388 million more than Congress appropriated.

The House Foreign Aid Appropriations Subcommittee, headed by Rep. Otto E. Passman, D., La., in turn made a 25 percent cut in the administration request, a reduction endorsed today by the full committee.

In justifying the reduction, the committee pointed in particular to the financial situation confronting the nation.

"The committee feels that federal expenditures must be curtailed wherever reasonably possible, in order to combat the destructive effect of inflation on the economy of the United States," an accompanying report said.

The report estimated that the committee reductions in appropriations would save about \$86 million in expenditures in the coming fiscal year.

The committee reductions fell heaviest on economic assistance, which will go to 77 countries. The committee bill provided \$1,276,200,000 for economic assistance, \$537 million less than requested by the administration.

Left untouched by the committee was the \$350 million requested by the administration for military assistance to 50 countries. The committee, however, did restrict the administration's authority to use surplus weapons to supplement the military aid program.

Attached to the bill was a committee amendment specifying that the surplus weapons given to any one country could not be increased more than 30 percent beyond the amount originally presented to Congress. The amendment was designed to stop the practice under which the Defense Department has been increasing surplus weapons grants 200 and 300 percent over the program described to Congress.

Not included in the bill was some \$2.3 billion in military and economic aid that will go to South Vietnam, the largest recipient of U.S. aid.

In separate views attached to the committee report, two Republican committee members—Rep. Silvio O. Conte, of Massachusetts and Rep. Donald W. Riegle Jr., of Michigan—criticized the bill. Rep. Passman to delete all the question-and-answer testimony of Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

Mr. Rogers testified in closed session before the subcommittee on April 23—seven days before President Nixon ordered the Cambodian operation. At the time, according to the testimony, Mr. Rogers was a subcommittee member. Mr. Rogers expressed reservations about sending American troops into Cambodia and indicated the administration would consult with Congress before taking such a step. At Mr. Rogers's request, his testimony was deleted from the subcommittee hearings on orders of Rep. Passman.

Gradual Decline

Foreign aid appropriations, which reached their high point in the years of the Eisenhower administration, have gradually been slipping in recent years as first executive branch and then

U.S. Reveals Plan to Fight Air Pollution

WASHINGTON, June 1 (UPI)—

Nixon administration announced today a national plan to fight air pollution. The plan calls for a \$350 million revolving fund to finance air clean-up operations if the federal government is unable to handle the problem.

The plan, drawn up under the Water Quality Improvement Act, creates a center in Washington to coordinate efforts of state and local agencies for handling air pollution.

The plan was announced by Sen. Frank Chafee, chairman of President Nixon's Environmental Quality Council. It calls for a \$350 million revolving fund to finance air clean-up operations if the federal government is unable to handle the problem.

Polluters Liable

Train emphasized, however, that responsibility for cleaning up spills lies with the polluters, said they will be held liable for clean-up costs.

Train said national task forces will be established by the Guard, to be made available to assist in the cleanup of spills, or upon the direction of the President. He said regional task forces also are being established at major U.S. ports.

Three national teams of 18 men are contemplated—one each for the East Coast, the West Coast and the Gulf Coast—plus ten persons to handle oil spills inland waterways.

Decision on Death Penalties Put Off by U.S. High Court

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, June 1 (UPI)—The Supreme Court stepped back today from capital punishment, postponing its decision on whether the death penalty is constitutional. The court heard arguments in the case of *McGautha v. California*, which challenges the constitutionality of the death penalty in California.

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U.S. Women Tour

World to Aid PWs

INDON, June 1 (AP)—Three women from Spokane, Wash., on a tour to seek better treatment of U.S. prisoners of war in Vietnam, called uninvited to the Soviet Embassy today.

2 Killed in Brooklyn As Truck Explodes

NEW YORK, June 1 (Reuters)—A tanker truck loaded with liquid oxygen exploded outside a Brooklyn hospital Saturday, killing two people and injuring scores of others, including a number of patients, police said.

Michel Swiss

PERFUMES—GLOVES—BAGS—TIES—GIFTS



United Press International. AFFIRMATION PROCLAMATION—Bear Forgets, a Sioux Indian in full regalia, delivering a proclamation affirming that Alcatraz Island belongs to the Indians.

Indians Rallying for Last Stand To Keep U.S. Park Off Alcatraz

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1 (AP)—With their water and electricity cut off, Indians occupying Alcatraz Island vowed yesterday to hold the "rock" despite U.S. government plans to make it a national park.

At least 800 people, many of them Indians from Mexico and Canada, rode charter boats to the former 14-acre prison fortress in San Francisco Bay to celebrate an Indian "liberation" of the island.

"From this day forth," proclaimed John Trudell, 24, a Sioux, "we shall exercise dominion and all rights of use and possession over Alcatraz Island. We're not going to leave."

Alcatraz was occupied last November. It was phased out as a federal prison in 1963. The Indians say they will make

Possible Preview of Future Campaigns

N.J. Election Today Tests Student Campaign Activity

By Karl E. Meyer

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J., June 1 (UPI)—The Canadian invasion and an accident of geography have turned an otherwise routine congressional primary into the country's first serious test of the ability of students to win votes for an anti-war candidate.

The election test occurs tomorrow, when New Jersey chooses candidates for the U.S. Senate and for 15 seats in the House.

By common agreement, the most significant House race is in the 15th District's Democratic primary, in which Lewis Kaden, 28, is trying to unseat a four-term incumbent, Edward J. Patten.

Chances are that if you had asked anyone in this industrial town two months ago who Lew Kaden was, the answer would have been "Lew who?" As of today, the odds are about even that the reply would be, "You mean the young fellow who is running for Congress?"

The difference in name recognition—a vital factor in a primary—is largely explained by the invasion of a small army of anti-war students, most of them from nearby Princeton University. Mr. Kaden was "adopted" there as a candidate because the race was in an adjoining area.

Because of his volunteer recruits, Mr. Kaden, a former aide to the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, is now given a 50-50 chance of upsetting Mr. Patten, an organization Democrat who has generally supported U.S. policy on Vietnam.

Israeli Hospital To Get U.S. Funds

NEW YORK, June 1 (UPI)—The Agency for International Development, a State Department agency, last week awarded a five-year grant for \$4,850,000 to Hadassah, the women's Zionist organization of America, to expand its medical research and activities in Israel, particularly among Arab women, according to Hadassah.

2 Killed in Brooklyn As Truck Explodes

NEW YORK, June 1 (Reuters)—A tanker truck loaded with liquid oxygen exploded outside a Brooklyn hospital Saturday, killing two people and injuring scores of others, including a number of patients, police said.

Michel Swiss

PERFUMES—GLOVES—BAGS—TIES—GIFTS

Health Aides Report Rise Of VD in U.S.

New Cases in a Year Top 1.5-Million Mark

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, June 1 (UPI)—Gonorrhea, a disease once thought under control, is now rampaging through the country, crossing socioeconomic lines, making deep inroads into suburbs and afflicting an alarming proportion of youngsters.

The concern of public health officials over what they regard as a nationwide epidemic of gonorrhea is being enhanced by a somewhat unexpected increase in the number of reported cases of syphilis in all but the south-central section of the country during the first four months of this year. Syphilis had been on the decline for the last five years, and many officials expected this decline to continue.

With more than 15 million new cases each year, venereal disease is now the nation's most common communicable disease, next to the cold. The reported incidence of gonorrhea is rising at a progressively higher rate, 15 percent in the last year and well over 200 percent in some large cities.

In a survey of 30 major American cities conducted by the New York Times, public health officials attributed the rapid rise in gonorrhea to relaxed morality, increased promiscuity, especially among youngsters, abandonment of the condom—which offers some protection against infection—for the pill, greater mobility of the population, general ignorance of prevention methods, lack of cooperation by the medical profession, insufficient funds to trace cases, and the unwillingness of victims to name contacts and of educational institutions to teach VD prevention in the schools.

In some cities, the increase in VD has been attributed in part to a more detailed reporting of cases to public health authorities. (Studies have shown that the actual incidence of VD is four times the number of cases reported.) But most officials interviewed were sure that more and more people are being infected at younger and younger ages.

Every 2 Minutes

Veneral disease occurs most commonly among persons 20 to 24 years old, followed closely by youngsters 15 to 19 years old. It is estimated that every two minutes somewhere in America a teen-ager gets VD.

In Philadelphia last year, 50 of the city's 13,000 reported cases of gonorrhea occurred among children under ten. And in some high schools in San Francisco, it has been reported that a student has a one-in-five chance of getting VD before graduation.

The introduction of penicillin after World War II sounded what seemed to be the eventual death knell for syphilis. The number of reported cases dropped from high levels of nearly 70,000 in 1948 to a low of 8,561 in 1957. Then the federal government curtailed funds for the VD program.

"That's what usually happens," said Dr. William Holder of the Mississippi Health Department. "When a disease control program reaches the point of near eradication, it's usually the program that's eradicated, not the disease."

Total Tracing

Successful eradication of syphilis is dependent upon complete tracing of all persons who had sexual contact with any potentially infected person.

Programs for contact-tracing are almost solely limited to syphilis. No federal funds, and in most cases, no state funds, are available to do the same for gonorrhea.

There were 494,227 cases of gonorrhea reported during the last fiscal year in the U.S., up from 431,380 the year before. Gonorrhea is caused by a bacterium called *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, which, like the syphilis spirochete, is transmitted almost exclusively by sexual intercourse. Its short incubation period, three or four days, makes contact-tracing far more difficult than with syphilis because by the time a contact is reached the disease is likely to have been spread to many others.

Like syphilis, gonorrhea is readily treated effectively with penicillin, but in recent years forms of gonorrhea organisms that are resistant to penicillin and other antibiotics have appeared in some parts of the country.

However, said Dr. Frank Gomila, director of the VD clinic in New Orleans, "the bug isn't half as resistant to the drugs as patients are to instruction on prevention."

Sawchuk's Death To Be Investigated

NEW YORK, June 1.—The Nassau County Homicide Bureau said yesterday that an investigation will be held in the death of New York Rangers goalie Terry Sawchuk, 40, seven times a National Hockey League all-star.

Mr. Sawchuk died yesterday of a pulmonary embolism—a clot on one of the arterial branches. He had been in a hospital since April 29 after reportedly "horse-playing" on the lawn of his rented house with teammate Ron Stewart, 37.

FREDDY

PERFUMES—GLOVES—BAGS—TIES—GIFTS



United Press International. Gov. Lester Maddox loading newswreck for removal.

Maddox Bars 2 Atlanta Papers From Sale in Area of Capitol

ATLANTA, June 1 (UPI)—Anyone planning to read the Atlanta Constitution or Journal in the complex of state buildings near the Capitol tomorrow had better bring his own. The newspapers aren't on sale there because, in the eyes of the state's chief executive, the "leftist management" has maligned Georgia.

"The only copies of the Atlanta newspapers that will appear on the Capitol grounds will be those brought in by state employees," said Gov. Lester C. Maddox, who personally helped remove the vending machines Memorial Day.

The governor added that he hopes to convince "many state employees" to cancel their subscriptions, as I have.

In fact, said Mr. Maddox, "I hope to have 50,000 cancellations, within the next couple of months and hope to eventually get this up to 100,000."

Mr. Maddox said it would be an "outright lie" if anyone said he was removing the vending racks from state property because the newspapers—largest in the state—oppose his plans for a special legislative session.

"I started this fight years ago," Mr. Maddox told newsmen just before he rode a blue truck through state property and helped load the machines into it to cart them off. In all, he removed or had removed about 25 racks.

Mr. Maddox insisted that the newspapers will not be sold in State Capitol property until "the leftist management of these papers apologize to the people of Georgia."

Supermarket Chain Installs 1st U.S. Unit-Pricing System

By John D. Morris

WASHINGTON, June 1 (UPI)—The housewife will get more information in my stores and therefore she'll come back and shop with me. If I'm right, this will increase my sales 10 percent."

Computer Does It

The unit prices of all 4,000 items sold in Benner stores are calculated by a computer. The computer also prints the labels to be posted on shelves, giving the unit price of each item, the package price and the content by weight, volume or other measure.

The National Association of Food Chains has opposed voluntary unit pricing and is vigorously protesting pending federal legislation and a proposed New York City regulation for compulsory unit pricing. The association contends that the cost would be prohibitive.

Mr. Fimmorris concedes that it could be a hardship to small stores, because, in his view, the use of a computer is essential. But he said he believes the cost of large stores and chains would be more than offset by increased profits. He estimated that it is costing his company about \$200 a store to install the system.

"We're going into it whole hog," he remarked. "Other chains will have to follow our example if they want to compete. This is the most revolutionary thing for the grocery business since food stamps."

Klan Activity Probed at GIs' German Post

Army Investigating; Congress May, Also

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP)—Rep. Seymour Halpern, R., N.Y., has demanded a full congressional investigation into the activities of what he claims was a Ku Klux Klan Klavern at a U.S. Army post in West Germany.

Mr. Halpern said he was told about the 47-man Klavern during a preliminary investigation of a complaint by the son of one of his constituents, former Spec. 4 Edward Kaneta, 19.

Rep. Halpern quoted Mr. Kaneta, who is white, as saying he was beaten by a group of white sergeants because he associated with black soldiers at the post and that after a severe racial incident he was slugged by his commanding officer, a captain.

The Klan unit was composed mainly of noncommissioned officers who held regular meetings in the barracks, Rep. Halpern said. He was told they often had KKK membership cards, he said.

In response to a request from Mr. Halpern for a probe, Army Secretary Stanley R. Resor issued a statement saying a "thorough investigation" was being conducted.

Mr. Halpern said, "What happened to Eddie must never happen to another GI. This is one of the most flagrant examples of misuse of authority I have ever come across."

Mr. Kaneta recently was demoted to private and given a general discharge for being "unsuitable." The action came after charges were placed against him for allegedly assaulting a sergeant and "obstructing justice." The charges subsequently were dropped.

Separatist Bombers Strike in Montreal

MONTREAL, June 1 (AP)—Five dynamite bombs exploded early yesterday in the wealthy, predominantly English-speaking suburb of Westmount, causing considerable damage but no serious injuries. Two people were treated for shock after one of the blasts.

Two more bombs were discovered later and dismantled by bomb disposal experts. Police said three more bombs exploded in Montreal last week in a resurgence of Quebec separatist terrorism.

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Departure Dates: Every week on Friday or Saturday from May 2 through to October 30, either Queen Elizabeth 2 or Le France will sail from Southampton and Le Havre to New York. Fares from \$239 (half round trip, Thrift season). The QE2 will also call at Copenh on June 16, July 28, August 25 and September 22, and St. Francis at Bremerhaven on May 27, July 22, September 2, 30 and October 23. Why not see your travel agent today?

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'No Gun at Our Head'

Canada Resists U.S. Energy Pact Demands

By Jay Walz
OTTAWA, June 1 (UPI)—Persistent demands by the Nixon administration that Canada negotiate a common policy for the use of North American energy sources—oil, coal, gas, uranium and hydro-power—are meeting increasing resistance here. They are also causing a rare outburst of nationalism that Canadians normally hold in reserve.

Recent White House tactics prompted J. J. Greene, the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, to scold an American audience for taking Canadians for granted.

Addressing a meeting of the Independent Petroleum Association of America in Denver two weeks

ago, Mr. Greene said that the United States must prepare for a much more nationalistic Canada, "in which there will be firm control of all foreign investment, particularly in the resources industry."

At present, U.S. companies own or control about two-thirds of all oil and mineral production in Canada.

While several high-ranking officials of the State Department listened, Mr. Greene said Canada wanted to be herself, and to avoid "the malaise that exists in your land." He cited U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia, campus unrest, disorder in the streets and problems of pollution as major reasons for Canada's desire "to be different."

Avalanche of Mail
He said the current round of bargaining between Ottawa and Washington on continental resources must lead to "Canadian solutions in a Canadian interest."

Mr. Greene's office reports that since the speech he has received an avalanche of mail showing a 10-to-1 ratio of approval of his strong "nationalist" words.

Canadian protests have been rising since last March when Mr.

Nixon ordered a reduction in the amount of Canadian oil flowing into U.S. markets from an average 534,822 barrels a day to 385,000 barrels. This action, which Canadian officials say was taken without Canada's consent, was interpreted here as an effort to prod Canada into talks on other forms of energy.

Canada at present can use only about one-half of the oil coming from the rich Alberta fields and is eager to sell the other half to the U.S. Ottawa officials, however, are reluctant to commit Canada to long-term arrangements on the other fuels, which are largely undeveloped, because, as Mr. Greene said last Thursday, "we don't know what Canada is going to need 25 or 50 years from now."

The White House at first indicated that the cutback would be temporary. But a recent letter signed by a presidential assistant suggests that the restriction on imports is tied to an agreement on general policy.

The letter, answering the protest of 25 U.S. senators to the cutback, said that the national security of the U.S. required the conclusion of a "comprehensive agreement with Canada with respect to all energy matters and imposition of some qualitative limitations on the entry of Canadian petroleum pending the conclusion of such a pact."

Mr. Greene charged at a news conference that this was blackmail. "Canadians are just not the kind of people to negotiate anything with a gun at the head," he said. "It's very difficult to set up talks with respect to long-term policies when this unilateral action of cutting back has been taken by the Americans without Canadian consent."

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau told newsmen in Vancouver last Friday that his government was trying to ascertain whether the letter was just an opinion or represented a new policy.

In San Clemente, Calif., Gerald L. Warren, White House deputy press secretary, acknowledged that the letter had been sent and said that the administration "has always said the controls, voluntary or mandatory, were necessary until an agreement is reached on all energy matters."

While Mr. Greene said he had given Mr. Trudeau's office a copy of his Denver speech before he delivered it, it remains to be seen whether the prime minister will support him in the coming talks with Washington.

Bourguiba Home
TUNIS, June 1 (UPI)—President Habib Bourguiba returned home to Tunis today after a six-month stay in Paris for treatment of viral hepatitis. Huge crowds thronged decorated city streets for his drive through Tunis on his way to the Presidential Palace at nearby Carthage.

Russian Arms Are Expected By Guerrillas

Palestinians Claim Agreement in Moscow

CAIRO, June 1 (UPI)—The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) said today the Soviet Union had agreed to supply weapons to Palestinian guerrillas fighting Israel.

A report by the PLO to the Palestinian National Council (parliament) meeting in Cairo said the agreement was reached during a visit to Moscow last February by Yasser Arafat, leader of el-Fatah, the largest guerrilla group.

The report described Mr. Arafat's visit as "one of our most important achievements" on the international level. It said the Russians were sympathetic to the guerrillas' declared aim of "liberating" the whole of Israel. Moreover, during the visit, the PLO delegation managed to secure some "military support for the forces of the Palestinian revolution," the report added.

It was the first official announcement that Russia would supply the guerrillas with weapons. Although some Arab countries are known to have supplied the guerrillas with Russian-made arms in the past, most of the guerrilla arms have come from China.

The report released by the PLO emphasized the "importance of maintaining good relations with the Soviet Union and their development in the interest of the Palestinian revolution."

The Palestinian National Council, which opened its session here Saturday night, was scheduled to resume its meetings today behind closed doors to discuss the PLO report.

The PLO said there was an escalation in guerrilla raids against Israel and described that as a "good achievement." But it said the disunity of Palestinian guerrilla groups was a "major sign."

The report called for union of all guerrilla groups.

British Tanker Sinks, Spills Oil In Indian Ocean

SINGAPORE, June 1 (UPI)—A tanker on charter to the Royal Navy, the *Esmeralda*, today ran aground and sank off the Seychelles Islands in the Indian Ocean, 900 miles from the East African Coast.

All 60 crewmen abandoned ship and rowed safely to shore but gashes in the 49,200-ton vessel's hull released tons of fuel oil into the sea, six miles from the British islands' main port of Victoria, a navy spokesman said.

How much of the vessel's 40,000 tons of light oil cargo escaped into the sea was not known. The tropical islands' government expressed fears that the rich fishing waters around the islands might become polluted.

The escaping oil "should disperse rapidly, causing little pollution," the navy spokesman said. "The residue may cause some pollution but the magnitude will depend on the extent of damage to the fuel storage tanks." He said currents, tides and winds are expected to carry the oil slicks away from the main island of Mahe.

Brandt Seeks Views of Public On East Policy

BONN, June 1 (Reuters)—Chancellor Willy Brandt today launched a campaign to test West German public support for his drive to improve relations with Eastern Europe.

Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic party started to send out a questionnaire to 2.5 million people, asking them whether talks with Communist East Germany should continue even without clear immediate results, and asking whether Bonn should recognize the Polish western border on the Oder-Neisse River line.

Elysée Bomb Alert

PARIS, June 1 (AP)—The wave of anonymous and false bomb alerts today touched the Elysée palace, the residence of the French president, when an anonymous caller said a bomb had been placed in the wing housing the press service. A quick search by guards revealed nothing.



FLOOD VICTIMS—Refugees from Galati, where their homes have been damaged by the floods which have covered much of Romania, wait in the open air for rescue.

Guerrillas Say They'll Shoot Aramburu

BUENOS AIRES, June 1 (UPI)—A guerrilla group that claimed it had kidnapped former President Pedro Eugenio Aramburu issued a communiqué today saying he will be executed by firing squad for ordering the executions in 1956 of 35 persons, including the man after whom the group is named.

One of the communiqué's authors, Juan Jose Valle Montoneros, a commando organization that supports exiled former dictator Juan D. Peron, said the time and place of the execution of Gen. Aramburu, 67, will be decided later.

Gen. Aramburu took part in a military coup that ousted Gen. Peron and became president in 1955. A year later, he ordered the executions of 35 persons, including Brig. Gen. Juan Jose Valle, for taking part in a revolt against him.

The Valle group's first communiqué, delivered to a Buenos Aires newspaper, said that after interrogating Gen. Aramburu, the group had resolved to "condemn [him] to be executed by firing squad at a time and place to be determined later."

Pravda Assails U.S. Over Spain, Portugal, Greece

MOSCOW, June 1 (AP)—Washington is turning to the "reactionary" regimes of Spain, Portugal and Greece for support of its policies in the Mediterranean area, Pravda charged today.

Commenting on Secretary of State William P. Rogers' visits to Spain and Portugal last week, the Communist party newspaper said: "The fate of American bases in Spain is not the only important thing for Washington. It is drafting strategic plans aimed at support and strengthening of reactionary forces throughout the Mediterranean area."

"The U.S. course of encouraging the Israeli aggressors in the Middle East did not evoke enthusiasm among a number of America's NATO partners at the session in Rome. Intending to continue its policy of intensifying tensions in that area, U.S. imperialism counts on the more reactionary regimes."

"It is not an accident, of course, that contrary to condemnation of the regime of 'black colonels' which was sounded in Rome, Washington is planning to resume deliveries of arms to Greece."

"The CIA is also stepping up its subversive activities in Cyprus and in other countries."

Peru 'Revolution From Top' Cuts Deeper Into Life of All

By H. J. Maidenberger

LIMA, Peru, June 1 (UPI)—The economic and social upheaval brought about by the military regime that took power in Peru 20 months ago has thus far affected mainly the small moneyed class and foreign interests. But it is spreading.

This weekend, for example, Peruvian banks remained open to receive all foreign currencies and declarations of overseas investments held by Peruvians. By last night all citizens were expected to have opened their safe deposit boxes under treasury agent supervision.

The regime of President Juan Velasco Alvarado has defied labeling since the coup that brought it to power on Oct. 3, 1968. General Velasco remarked this week: "The Peruvian revolution has no contact with capitalism or with communism because the former has failed and the latter will not work."

Basically, Peru's military establishment, like its counterparts in many other Latin lands, fears that the continued social and economic problems will lead to chaos unless checked.

Imported Experts
To start their march along the new path, the military took over vast agricultural properties and converted them into cooperatives last June 24. Thanks to good weather and the ability to replace many technicians with those from Europe and other Latin-American countries, production has thus far been excellent.

Two newspapers, *Expresso* and *Extra*, were converted into co-operatives of employees in an effort to mute the rest of the press owned by once powerful families, many of whom have left the country.

The regime has destroyed the power of the two dozen or so families who have traditionally dominated this country of 13 million. It has also taken over the marketing of Peru's two most important commodities, fish meal and mineral products.

Decrees, aimed at giving the state a free equity of between 25 and 51 percent, have been issued that involve almost all industries, and plans are under way to obtain employee and government participation in their operations.

The 13 assembly plants here for example, will be reduced to two, and the military plans to limit output to a "people's car," utility vehicles, trucks and buses.

Independent Spirit
Foreign mining concerns have been forced to promise to invest roughly \$1 billion to expand production along a set time schedule or face nationalization.

Peru has also won wide respect in the region because of its refusal to be influenced by Washington and other foreign lending sources. The head of the Organization of American States, Galo Plaza, said here the other day that "Peru is the leader of the hemisphere in transforming social conditions that will be permanent and irreversible."

Thus far, the Peruvian revolution has been working its way down from the top. The average Indian in the countryside, who makes up most of the population, does not speak Spanish and cares little for governments in general, has been little affected.

A campaign is under way to win over the Indians, who have long been downtrodden. Although some say the attention being given the various Indian nations from the Andes to the Amazon jungles will not be matched with action to improve their lot, most urbanized Peruvians are fearful that the radio campaign may "give them strange ideas" that will force some efforts to improve their admittedly wretched and brutalized condition.

Some Swedish radicals have demanded cancellation of the visit to protest the American incursion into Cambodia. But many of these persons note with satisfaction that Mr. Palme will follow his American visit with a three-day trip to Moscow beginning June 16.

He will be received by Secretary of State William P. Rogers. But his other engagements are mostly with fellow opponents of Mr. Nixon's policies, such as Sen. J. William Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York.

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There was speculation following that joint mission that its result had been disappointing since the ships, while coming close together, had not linked up in space as had Soyuz-4 and Soyuz-3 in January, 1969.

But Soviet scientists have asserted that the mission of the last three Soyuz vehicles did not include a linkage, but merely experimentation in the near-earth atmosphere.

The tasks announced by Tass

for Soyuz-9 seem rather unspectacular, with the normal number of biological, geological, meteorological experiments, as well as tests of the Soyuz vehicle's navigation and control systems.

Soviet television showed the two cosmonauts arriving at the launch pad at Baikonur aboard a big bus. They both were wearing normal clothing and woolen caps.

Tass said that Col. Nikolayev had reported that the initial stages had taken place normally and that the two cosmonauts "feel well."

The first Soyuz craft was launched in April, 1967, but crashed in the death of the astronaut Vladimir M. Komarov, who died when the braking parachute failed on the craft's descent to earth.

Floods Rising In 3 Nations Near Danube

Romania Sees Threat To Ports and Cities

VIENNA, June 1 (UPI)—Floodwaters rose in Romania, Hungary and Yugoslavia today, turning vast tracts of Eastern Europe into a disaster area.

Romania, hit by the worst flood in its history, reported the Danube River rising, stricken ports and industrial cities lying in its path to the Black Sea. An estimated 200 Romanians have died and more than one-tenth of the nation's farmland is under water.

More rain in eastern Hungary brought the Tisza River to record heights. About 34,000 persons, including 10,000 soldiers, were struggling to save Tisza valley towns, including Seged, which was destroyed by a flood 88 years ago. The government called the situation "serious."

The same river swamped more than 1,000 homes in northern Yugoslavia and the Vojvodina provincial government proclaimed a state of emergency.

Began 2 Weeks Ago
The floods were touched off two weeks ago when torrential rain fell after heavy rains in northern Romania. The water swept north from the mountains, devastating northern Romania and causing most of the casualties reported so far.

The water rolled north into Hungary, wiping out crops and vineyards and taking more lives, then joined the Danube and headed south again, swelling the northern Yugoslavians and swelling the Danube to three times its normal size as it swept along the Romanian-Bulgarian border toward the sea.

Agencies, the Romanian news agency said today that floods would not keep Romania from fulfilling its farm and industrial targets. Privately, Romanian officials conceded that the first year of their new five-year plan had been washed out.

Agencies reported 30 factories still flooded and others—including an important carbide factory, where the floods caused explosions—out of production.

In addition, it said, 320 major bridges were still out and large stretches of highways and electrical lines remained unusable.

At its height, the flood in Romania inundated about 1,000 towns and villages. The water is receding in northern Romania, agencies said, but about 128 of these towns are still flooded.

Chinese Concern
HONG KONG, June 1 (Reuters).—Chinese Premier Chou En-lai today expressed concern and sympathy for Romanian flood victims in a meeting with the Romanian Ambassador in Peking, Aurel Dumitrescu, the New China News Agency reported.

Last month, Peking donated 500,000 yuan (about \$70,000) to Romanian flood relief.

Theodorakis Aid
ROME, June 1 (Reuters).—Greek composer Mikis Theodorakis, recovering in a Rome clinic after tuberculosis treatment, said today he will give a series of concerts in Romania next month to aid that country's flood victims.

A message to Romanian Communist Party leader Nicolae Ceausescu, Mr. Theodorakis, who was released April 13 from political detention in Greece, expressed his deep sympathy for the flood victims.

Kennedy Asserts Cambodia Causes Confidence Crisis

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., June 1 (UPI)—Ching a "vacuum in the leadership of America," Sen. Edward M. Kennedy said yesterday that the "bizarre and irrational" invasion of Cambodia has sparked a crisis of confidence that has permeated every aspect of American life.

"Today our nation is enduring a crisis of confidence because our leaders do not have the courage to lead," Sen. Kennedy told 405 graduating seniors and their guests at Mount Holyoke College.

"There is a vacuum in the leadership of America. Instead of leading all the people, our elected leaders seek to follow the opinions of some silent majority."

Sen. Kennedy said one of the reasons for the economic problems was the recent invasion of Cambodia.

Russians Launch 2-Man Soyuz Spacecraft on Low Earth Orbit

(Continued from Page 1)
of the Soviet cosmonauts at the time of the launching.

The launch was the Soviet Union's first manned space effort since the Soyuz-6, Soyuz-7, and Soyuz-8, with a total of seven men aboard, maneuvered in space together for one week last October.

No Linkup
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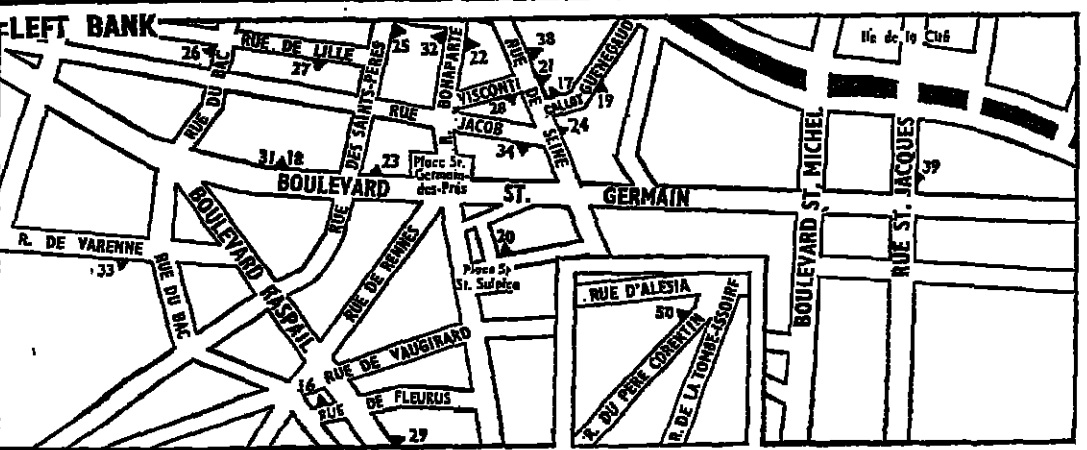
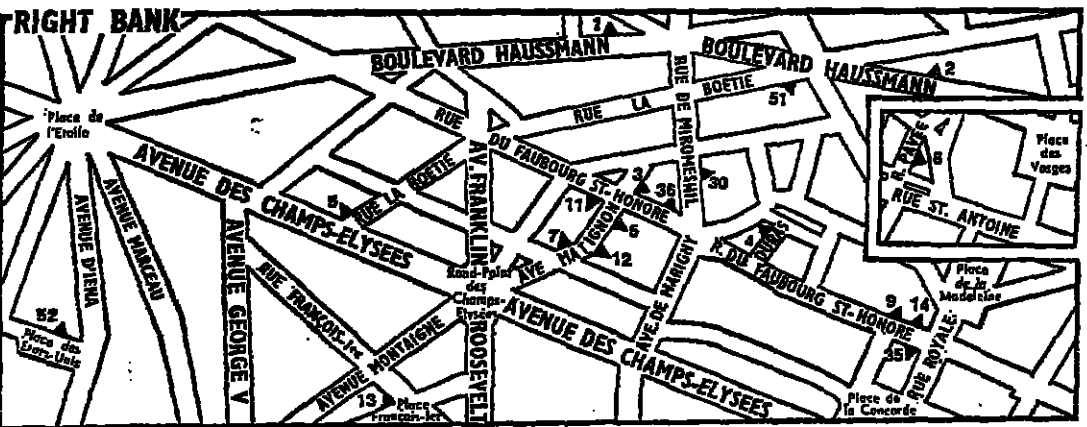
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كلدا من الاصل

Swiss Vote Sunday on Issue of Curbing Foreign Workers

By Joe Alex Morris

RICH, June 1.—The male-only vote Sunday in Switzerland's most controversial referendum ever held here will decide whether drastic measures should be taken to curb the number of foreigners living in the country, who total 15.8 percent of the population. Approval would force the government to reduce the number of foreign workers, mostly men, by some 300,000 and place restrictions on 180,000 seasonal workers.

Paradoxically, the vote is expected to be close. "It should be close," says Dr. Kurt Mueller, national editor of the renowned newspaper the Neue Zuercher Zeitung. "But it will be close."

The reasons go beyond the fact that one out of every three industrial workers in Switzerland today is a foreigner. "This is partly a protest against industrialization, against expansion without consideration for the whole community," says Dr. Mueller.

This longing for the good old days has come out strongly recently. At a meeting here, Hans Eschbacher charged: "The government policy is one of class infirmity upon the basic equality of the social partners, satisfying the bosses at the cost of the workers, employees, and farmers."

The referendum has thoroughly alarmed the establishment, which is spending \$400,000 in a campaign to defeat it. A few days ago, the federal parliament took the extremely rare step of warning the public to reject the initiative. The banking establishment of Julius Baer forecast "extraordinary dimensions" of the economy, and a leading steel company, Georg Fischer, warned of "catastrophic consequences" should it pass.

But all these warnings can produce a backlash, reinforcing the sentiments of the good burghers and forgotten little men who do the voting.

If the anti-foreigner referendum goes through it will be a remarkable tribute to the efforts of a man who has battled to "give Switzerland back to the Swiss." He is Dr. James Schwarzenbach, a 58-year-old writer and publisher.

Mr. Schwarzenbach, the lone independent in the Swiss parliament, was elected in 1967 largely because of his opposition to the "over-alienation" of Switzerland. "I categorically deny that I have foreigner," he said in an interview. "This is not an Italian problem, but one of assimilation, and this is more difficult for a Sicilian than it would be for an Austrian or a German," he says. "The question is how many people can we integrate in a small country like Switzerland."

Claiming that "many of these people are influenced by the Italian Communist party," he asks: "Just think what it would have been like if we had 500,000 Germans here during the war."

Mr. Schwarzenbach's modesty, put proposals have found great echo among the elder Swiss and like George Wallace in the United States—among the blue collar workers. To the embarrassment of its national leadership, the Socialist party in the Canton of Zug, endorsed the Schwarzenbach initiative.

The simple fact is that Mr. Schwarzenbach's favor is that his proposals reflect a widespread public sentiment. Thus he can say: "I didn't invent the figure of a 10 percent government of foreign population. A government commission, which studied the problem from 1961-64, came to the conclusion that the best number was 500,000 over the next decade."

By these standards, Mr. Schwarzenbach looks like a flaming liberal. His initiative would retain 700,000 foreign laborers. On the other hand, the government legislation adopted last March 16 would eliminate only 180,000 foreign workers over the next four years, or about half the number Mr. Schwarzenbach would get rid of.

The problems posed, even by the government commission, have given rise to a collective case of migraines. In the Canton of Zug, which normally expects to recruit between 800 to 900 new foreign workers annually, a quota has been set under the new government regulations for a grand total of 89.

The old Swiss reputation for tolerance, therefore, has been put under sharp strain.

Los Angeles Times

Forster Asks Moral Fiber for Youth

HANNESBURG, June 1.—Premier John Vorster said at that South Africa must tighten the moral fiber of its youth in order to combat the forces of Communism and "permissive society."

During a Republic Day interview, Mr. Vorster said cancellation of this year's school cricket tour of England and make South Africans reassess what they are up to.

South African sports want to come to the "moral fiber" of the youth, he said. "But it is as you as it is to me that is happening at the moment. Communist and African are blackmailing various lies to refuse to play with course they are not motivated by sport... what they really do is to exert physical force on us through sport."

On the Communist point of Mr. Vorster said it would not necessary to take physical action in South Africa at all if they undermine and destroy the fiber of the republic's youth. He has got to guard against the influence of the permissive society, which we see in many countries in Europe and outside Europe, use it, perhaps, can be more active than actual physical force upon South Africa.

Other words, we have got to get the moral fiber of all people and especially that of youth," he said.

Foreign matters, he said that Africa's main task was to be part of the world "safe, free world and free of Communism, particularly in regard to Cape route."

Europe could be cut off, he said, by a single frontier. "I fail to understand why leaders of a free world don't realize it as we realize it."

Rank heaven, there are those who are very alive to the situation, there are others who don't think it is very important, going into account the changing of the communists in the Indian Ocean and the bridgeheads established in Sudan and Tanzania, it makes one become of the future," Premier said.

rikes Plague Transit Across French Borders

INDAYE, France, June 1 (AP).—Jokers angry with the second of customs strikes today in tourist traffic at this important frontier post with Spain. Trucks parked their huge wheels across the roads, blocking everything except foot traffic. Diversed tourists over small main roads.

By these standards, Mr. Schwarzenbach looks like a flaming liberal. His initiative would retain 700,000 foreign laborers. On the other hand, the government legislation adopted last March 16 would eliminate only 180,000 foreign workers over the next four years, or about half the number Mr. Schwarzenbach would get rid of.

The problems posed, even by the government commission, have given rise to a collective case of migraines. In the Canton of Zug, which normally expects to recruit between 800 to 900 new foreign workers annually, a quota has been set under the new government regulations for a grand total of 89.

The old Swiss reputation for tolerance, therefore, has been put under sharp strain.

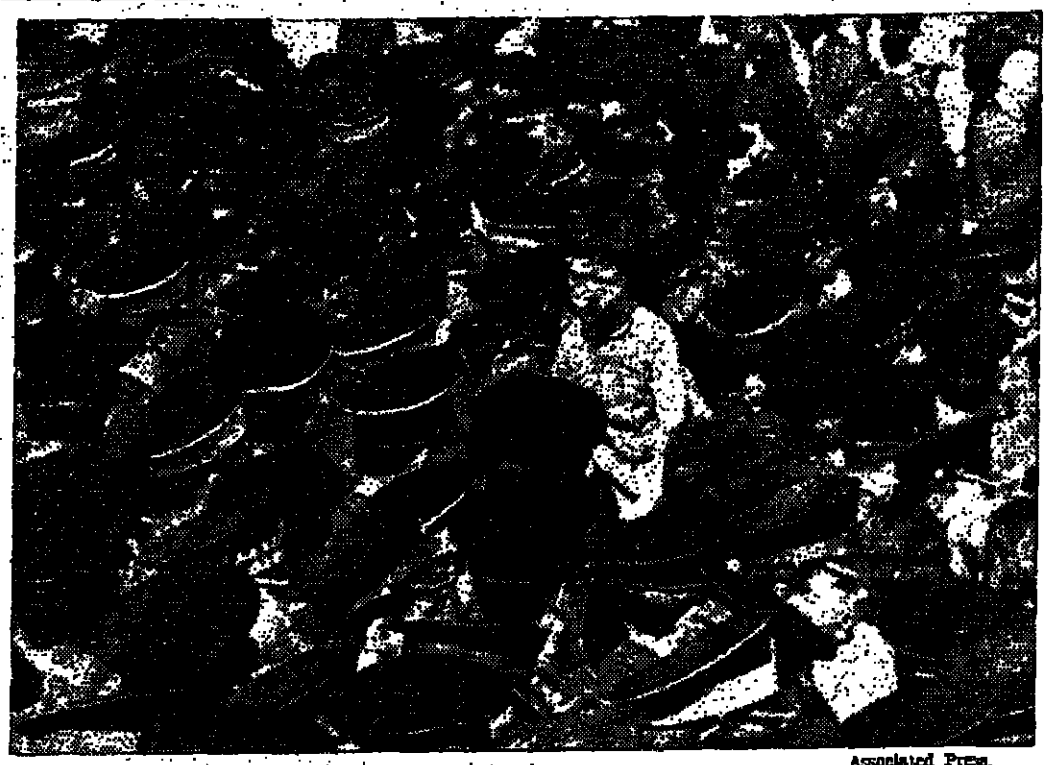
Los Angeles Times

S. Artists Protest Soviet Jewish Policy

NEW YORK, June 1 (Reuters).—Over 170 American artists and cultural leaders of various religions have issued a declaration condemning "the campaign of censure, intimidation and coercion against the Jewish citizens," conducted by the Soviet government.

The declaration, signed by conductor Leonard Bernstein, director Ella Kazan, psychiatrist Dr. Bruno Bettelheim, painter William de Kooning and Negro rights leader Roy Wilkins among those who issued the declaration of solidarity with Soviet Jews, which was also signed by 1500 faculty members of 100 United States colleges and universities.

The declaration is to be sent to Russian leaders according to officials of the American Jewish Conference on Soviet Jewry the Conference on the Status of Soviet Jews.



LITTLE GIRL LOST—Seemingly adrift in a sea of soldiers' caps is this girl held aloft for a better look at a rehearsal of the annual Trooping of the Colours ceremony in London. The soldiers, members of the Brigade of Guards, were watching their comrades drill, but the girl turned her back on the ceremonies.

James Dabbs, 74, Pro-Integration Southerner, Dies

NEW YORK, June 1 (NYT).—James McBride Dabbs, 74, a product of plantation aristocracy who became one of the leading Southern exponents of integration, died Saturday at Rip Raps, his family's ancestral plantation near Mayesville, S.C.

"He got along with all the people down there," said an old friend yesterday. "The white people as well as the black people. Over the years, he had two Confederate muskets and over them a citation of the Detroit chapter of the NAACP."

For nearly a decade, until 1964, Mr. Dabbs was president of the Southern Regional Council, one of the most influential liberal bodies in the South. He served as a member of its executive board until his death.

Mr. Dabbs gained national renown for his writings, particularly his last major work, "Who Speaks for the South?" a comprehensive examination of the evolution and mystique of southern identity.

Manuel Ortiz, June 1 (UPI).—Manuel Ortiz, 54, who held the world bantamweight boxing title from 1942 to 1950, died at Balboa Naval Hospital last night.

Mr. Ortiz, who retired in 1955 after a 17-year, 122-fight career, was admitted to the hospital May 9 with cirrhosis of the liver and upper gastro-intestinal bleeding.

Neo-Fascist MP Stabbed in Sicily; Mafia Suspected

PALERMO, Sicily, June 1 (UPI).—A young man stabbed and critically wounded a neo-Fascist member of parliament and escaped yesterday in the worst violence of a regional election campaign.

Doctors at a hospital here said the wounded man, Angelo Nicola, 43, survived 2 1/2 hours of surgery in an excellent way.

Police said they believed the attempted assassination might be either connected with nationwide regional elections next Sunday, or with a vendetta of the Mafia. Mr. Nicola is a member of a parliamentary committee investigating the criminal society.

The assassination attempt was the first in Italy since a student shot and wounded Communist leader Palmiro Togliatti in 1948 and touched off days of street fighting throughout the country.

Police said Mr. Nicola was walking from the home of his mother-in-law to an appointment with other members of the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement (MSI) when a dark-haired young man jumped forward and stabbed him in the chest.

Chesebrough Ratified Czech Treaty

MOSCOW, June 1 (Reuters).—The Presidium of the Soviet Parliament (Supreme Soviet) today ratified the 20-year friendship treaty with Czechoslovakia, signed in Prague four weeks ago.

The treaty enshrines the so-called "Brezhnev doctrine," which holds that the protection of the Communist system in one country is the business of all its allies.

Number in World Is Constant Jewish Contribution Is Slight To the Population Explosion

LONDON, June 1 (AP).—At a time of widespread population explosion, the number of Jews in the world is relatively unchanged, Jewish experts reported today.

In some countries, more Jews are dying than are being born, they wrote a book, "Jewish Population 1961-1968."

Even in Israel, with its many young immigrants, Jewish couples have fewer children than their Arab neighbors, the book said.

Statistics given for other countries showed Jews as less fertile than other adults. In the United States, the figures indicated that Jews have proportionately 30 percent fewer children than other Americans.

Editors of the book are Uziel O. Schmels and Paul Gilson, demographers and statisticians with the Institute of Contemporary Jewry in Jerusalem.

Mr. Schmels, in the principal

Greek Youngsters Swear Rightist Oath

ATHENS, June 1 (AP).—About 3,500 young people ranging from seven to 18 years of age swore oaths Saturday to uphold the nation's ideas by joining an extreme right-wing organization called Alchymia.

The youth organization is led by Premier George Papadopoulos—strongman of the regime—in his capacity as minister of education.

Alchymia, 25,000 strong, is an anti-Communist organization which was originally founded by right-wing republican government in 1924.

Rome and Vatican in Talks On Italian Divorce Bill Issue

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, June 1 (NYT).—The Italian foreign and church ministries today called at the Vatican today for the first high-level church-state meeting on the emotional issue of impending divorce legislation in this predominantly Roman Catholic country.

Foreign Minister Aldo Moro and Justice Minister Orlando Reale conferred with Jean Cardinal Villot, the French-born Vatican Secretary of State.

They discussed the church's objections to a draft bill that would for the first time introduce divorce in Italy, if only in a limited number of cases.

Irregular Situations

An estimated 5,000,000 Italians, who are legally separated or are living in what is commonly termed "irregular marital situations," are directly affected. The proposed legislation would allow some of them to remarry.

The bill was first submitted to parliament by Loris Fortuna, a Socialist deputy who has been crusading for divorce for more than five years.

The Chamber of Deputies passed the bill last November by 325 to 282 votes. An unusually broad coalition of pro-divorce groups, ranging from anti-clerical conservatives to Communists, is expected to assure passage also in the Senate, or upper house, where a vote is scheduled for late this month.

The Christian Democrats, Italy's strongest party, have consistently voted against any divorce legislation, reflecting the attitude of the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

The Vatican intervened directly in the Italian divorce controversy by addressing three diplomatic notes to the Rome government during the last few months contending that the pending legislation violated the 1929 Concordat between the Holy See and Italy.

The Concordat, an international treaty concluded between Pope Pius XI and Mussolini, then the nation's Fascist dictator, outlawed divorce. The Concordat was incorporated into the Italian Constitution of 1947, with the votes also of the Communist lawmakers.

The Vatican protests came at a time when the Christian Democratic party badly needed the support of Socialist groups, all pro-divorce, to shore up the tottering center-left government coalition.

Within the church itself, the Vatican action came under criticism. Last March, three prominent Jesuit scholars publicly attacked the Vatican for what they described as undue interference in Italian politics by seizing on the divorce issue.

When Premier Mariano Rumor formed his government in March, he promised the Socialist and other left-of-center allies that he would start negotiations with the Vatican on the divorce problem.

Government Kept Waiting

The Rumor government officially notified the Vatican that it wanted to discuss the issue, but was kept waiting. Meanwhile, Pope Paul VI and the Italian hierarchy kept issuing public warnings against the moral dangers that they said would be created by the introduction of divorce here.

After today's meeting, a brief statement said that the divorce issue had been examined "in the spirit of mutual friendly respect" that characterizes relations between Italy and the Holy See. Another meeting, to be held in the Italian Foreign Ministry, was set for June 15. There was no Vatican comment.

The proposed legislation would permit divorce after five years of separation—the ground most likely to be invoked by most applicants—or if one partner was serving a life sentence or, being a foreign citizen, had been granted a divorce outside Italy.

Pro-Soviet Bloc Ministers Dominate New Ceylon Cabinet

COLOMBO, June 1 (AP).—Presenting her new cabinet yesterday, Prime Minister Sirima Bandaranaike gave leftist key portfolios that could adversely affect Western business interests—especially British—and strengthen the country's trade ties with the Soviet bloc.

The 21-member cabinet, which was sworn in and held its first meeting this morning, includes three Trotskyite Communists, one pro-Moscow Communist, and three Marxist-minded members of the prime minister's Freedom party.

T. B. Mangarajasinghe, of the Freedom party, was named minister of foreign and internal trade—the same portfolio he held in the early 1960s when he nationalized British and American oil distribution facilities and replaced their products with Russian and Egyptian petroleum.

Dr. Colvin Reginald de Silva, a Trotskyite, was appointed to the first-ever ministry of plantation industry in which he will be charged with implementing Mrs. Bandaranaike's campaign pledge to exert greater control over British tea and rubber plantations and the agencies that manage them.

The British own an estimated 75 percent of the plantations that produce high quality tea.

Dr. N. M. Feroz, a founding member of the Trotskyite party here, was made minister of finance. One of his first major tasks will be to reshape the banking system in order to execute Mrs. Bandaranaike's proposal to nationalize five British, one Pakistani, and two Indian banks.

T. B. Subasinghe, an ex-Trotskyite and former ambassador to the Soviet Union now belonging to the Freedom party, became minister of industries. If he follows the practice of Mrs. Bandaranaike's previous government, which established a Soviet steel mill, a Polish hardware corporation and an East German textile mill, the socialist bloc will have more collaboration in the country.

The president of the Ceylon-Soviet Friendship Association, George Rajapakse, who belongs to the Freedom party, was made fisheries minister.

For the first time in Ceylon's 31 years of parliamentary government, the control of the civil service was taken away from the finance minister.

It was given instead to the home minister, Felix Bandaranaike, the prime minister's nephew, on whom she relied heavily during her first government, from 1960 to 1966.

A moderate, Mr. Bandaranaike is expected to serve as a counterbalance to any excessive leftist pressures on his aunt.

Mrs. Bandaranaike herself took four portfolios—defense, foreign affairs, planning and employment.

British Worker Receives \$20,400 In Mill Accident

LIVERPOOL, June 1 (Reuters).—A steel worker who survived after his entire body passed between mill rollers less than six inches apart was awarded \$20,400 (\$20,400) damages here today.

John Pownall, 30, an assistant rolling mill operator at the Lancashire Steel Manufacturing Co., lost his footing while at work in November, 1967. He fell against the splines driving the mill's rollers and was taken through the machine.

He suffered fractures of the head and jaw, a fracture of the upper left arm, dislocation of the right shoulder, friction burns on his abdomen, a fracture of one rib, and lacerations of his left knee.

He was off work for 61 weeks.

Italian Hijacker's Arrest Ordered

GENOA, June 1 (AP).—Italian authorities today issued an arrest warrant for Gianluca Stellino, the 34-year-old Italian who hijacked an Alitalia jet from Italy to Cairo on Saturday.

The warrant, signed by a local judge in this northern Italian city from where the hijacked plane took off, accuses Mr. Stellino of kidnapping the 34 people aboard the DC-8, robbing an airplane and leaving the country without a passport. An extradition request is being prepared for Egyptian authorities.

21 Hungarians Defect in Austria

VIENNA, June 1 (AP).—Twenty-one Hungarian tourists stayed behind when their bus left here yesterday for Budapest, Austrian police reported today.

Police also reported that two Hungarian soldiers, still wearing their uniforms and two Czechoslovak soldiers, traveled with them, brandishing rifles and barbed wire fences to seek political asylum in Austria during the weekend.

Castro Criticizes Workers For Daily 'Irresponsibility'

MIAMI, Fla., June 1 (NYT).—Premier Fidel Castro has denounced what he described as the "irresponsibility" of many Cuban workers. In a nationally televised speech delivered near Bayamo, Oriente Province, and monitored here yesterday, he stressed that human, rather than technological, factors were "the weak point" hindering Cuba's economic development.

Premier Castro said that a priority task of the government would be to organize dozens of new construction brigades, composed of "conscientious activists" to carry out a public works program in Oriente Province following the great damage caused there by a tropical storm which struck the area 10 days ago.

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The Senate Flexes Its Muscles

In the midst of a Senate campaign to get Mr. Nixon out of Cambodia, another has been launched to get him deeper into the Middle East. The two goals, as those who are engaged in both of them would not hesitate to explain, are not necessarily inconsistent. Helping a quite viable government like that of Israel by the sale of planes is not on all fours with sending men into a strife-ridden country, as part of a military operation which the United States is determined to liquidate.

Nevertheless, the combination of the two senatorial ventures into foreign affairs does indicate that a legislative body is an unwieldy tool of diplomacy. The President does want to get American combat troops out of Southeast Asia; he believes this can best be done by the raid on enemy supply lines and bases in Cambodia. He is also convinced of Israel's right of survival. But he has good reason to believe that the "see you and raise you one" method of Mideastern poker is more likely to start a big war there than prevent it.

The Senate has a right to dispute both of these approaches. That its attitude in the case of Vietnam may weaken the administration's hand is fairly clear; the question becomes one of relative imperatives. It is also possible that its stand on the Middle East may strengthen Mr. Nixon in discussing arms reductions with the Soviet Union. But this, so far as the senators are concerned, seems to be largely irrelevant. They are,

rather, responding to certain impulses which have little to do with the facts on the ground in either Southeast Asia or the Middle East—impulses which stem from a variety of domestic considerations.

On the question of more planes for Israel, the anti-Communist hard-liners want to confront the Soviet Union, the pro-Israelis want to confront the Arabs. Both, presumably, are quite content that this should be done by machines, rather than men. But as the Soviet Union has demonstrated, men may follow machines.

The true goal in the Middle East is not escalation for its own sake, or to follow any leader. It is, rather, a settlement that will be based on the intrinsic values represented by the interests directly concerned there. In other words, the outside powers should exert a calming, rather than an exciting, influence on events.

For whatever reasons, the Soviet Union has altered the complexion of the Mideast situation by sending in its own men with its weapons. Perhaps this can only be countered by more American arms on the other side. But President Nixon has been wise in refusing to be stampeded into such a course until he has thoroughly explored the alternatives. If this, as his critics aver, is in contrast to his course in Vietnam, that is not in itself any argument against caution in the Middle East. And in the meanwhile, the Senate might consider that it has a valuable role as a deliberative council—and deliberate.

Guilt and the Genocide Convention

The failure of the United States to ratify the Genocide Convention has left an unsightly stain on the good name and the high pretensions of this nation, a leader in the long quest for international order and justice. It was in very large measure through the effort and leadership of the United States that the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the Genocide Convention by unanimous vote in 1948. Seventy-five nations speedily ratified it. But, to the perplexity and consternation of the world, the United States Senate, pressured by a cabal of Southern lawyers in the American Bar Association, turned from the convention in anxiety and withheld this country's ratification.

Genocide, as defined in the convention, consists of the deliberate and systematic extermination of an ethnic or religious group. It was obviously inspired by and aimed against the Nazi program of destroying the Jewish people. It is inconceivable that the American people would ever want to engage in genocide. But some Southerners in this country have taken the view that racial discrimination here might be seized upon as a basis for charging the United States with a violation of the Genocide Convention.

The fear seems to us to be totally without foundation. Odious and undemocratic as racial discrimination undoubtedly is, it does not, as practiced in this country, constitute genocide. And the country, besides, is moving unswervingly toward eradicating discrimination. But what a sense of guilt this fear betrays! Those who raise it reveal an awareness that racial discrimination inevitably entails injustice.

It is a great pity indeed to find that libertarian lion of the Senate, Sam Ervin, serving as a spokesman for those opposing the Genocide Convention. Here is another symptom of that unhappy blindness he has for civil rights. In a statement submitted a week or so ago to a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee, Sen. Ervin submitted a grabbag of bugaboos about the convention. "It would be extremely unwise for the Senate of the United States to ratify the

Genocide Convention," he began. "This is particularly true at a time when it is manifest that a substantial part of the American people wish to contract rather than expand their international obligations." This strikes us as an absurd misconception of the American wish. No doubt a substantial part of the American people wish to contract their military involvement in remote places where American vital interests are not entailed. But it hardly follows that they wish to contract their participation in international efforts to develop a peaceful and stable world.

The senator has conjured up a host of hobgoblins suggesting that the Genocide Convention conflicts with American independence and with constitutional rights. "The convention," he says, for example, "imposes the duty to punish anyone who deliberately inflicts on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part." Does this mean that a county official who refused to give a member of a group the amount of welfare benefits deemed desirable can be punished for genocide? Does it mean that the Court of International Justice shall have power to judge the adequacy of welfare benefits awarded by Congress or a state legislature?

Well, the answer to these silly, contorted rhetorical questions is plainly and simply and flatly "no."

Hope Eastman, representing the American Civil Liberties Union, testified recently that ratification of the convention could invalidate none of the protections of the United States Constitution. "It is axiomatic," she said, "that, as a matter of constitutional law, a treaty could not validly obligate the United States to do anything the Constitution prohibits."

It is high time for the United States to rise above its guilty fears to the level of its high principles. Ratification of the Genocide Convention would simply place this country where it belongs, in the ranks of those seeking to safeguard basic human rights throughout the world.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Fate of Dissenters

Those whom the Communists would destroy they first humiliate, and toward none are they more pitiless than to their own. In the history of political misfortune few stories are more tragic than that of the via dolorosa of Mr. Dubcek. Just how inhuman that [Communist] face remains, Russia is showing at home as well. Mr. Medvedev, the geneticist whose recent book was published in America but not in Russia, has been arrested and sent to a psychiatric institution. The gods drive their intended victims mad; the Russians begin by certifying them. Mr. Amalrik, arrested in Moscow for critical writings published abroad, has now been transferred to Sverdlovsk, where he can be "tried" and sentenced with less publicity.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 2, 1895

PARIS—New York is a peculiar city in that it is limited to a narrow strip of land between two rivers and cannot spread out in all directions like London, Paris or Berlin. As the city grows a must grow northward, and it certainly is growing. There was a time when Canal Street was the extreme limit of the city, with pretty country roads up the River and out to Chelsea, and far away Hagen and Washington Heights. Now it is Herald Square that is the center of the city, and who can predict how New York will be tomorrow?

Fifty Years Ago

June 2, 1920

WASHINGTON—The Supreme Court has decided that the Ohio referendum last November, in which an attempt was made to rescind the action of the legislature in ratifying the Prohibition Amendment, was unconstitutional. The court took the position that any ratification of a constitutional amendment by state legislatures is not only constitutional and proper, but final. In the same decision the court restrained Ohio officials from submitting the Woman's Suffrage Amendment to a referendum next November. Great issues confront the court.

Nightmare of Forms

Government in Italy seems at times almost to have ceased functioning. The civil service holds the world honors for slowness, waste and pettiness. It has more forms, more stamps to paste on them and more pits to hold them together than the efficiency-minded Englishman or American could imagine in a nightmare—and more non-working hours and holidays. Politicians play the game of back-scratching with exuberance—and there are so many of them. Six or eight parties compete on every street with banners and loud-speakers for the regional elections this Sunday. The whole idea of the new regions could shake up the encrusted political system, or it could just add a new layer of inaction.

Like Alberto, everyone has to have a car. What that is doing to some of the most glorious urban scenery



'Nope—There Doesn't Seem to Be Anything in International Law About a Country Using Poison Gas on Itself.'

Caro Signor Fontana

By Anthony Lewis

ROME—Alberto Fontana, to give him a name, is a 30-year-old Roman, a furnace repairman by trade, who has not married and still lives with his family. He has a girl friend, but his mother keeps a close watch on all that Alberto has to do with the outside world. He is a supply persuasive explanations if he is going to be out late.

For years Signor Fontana has had one fixed goal in his working life: to get a job in the civil service. Then he could never be fired, he could count on a pension and social benefits of all kinds, and he would find opportunities open to him.

He had the good luck a few months ago of being called to fix the broken furnace of an Onorevole—a member of parliament. He made the furnace work, and that opened the path to the civil service. Alberto applied along with hundreds of others for two openings for gardeners. With his Onorevole's help, he was selected.

Now Alberto is a gardener at an army barracks 40 kilometers from Rome. The job pays 97,000 lire a month—about \$155. He drives his own car, a flashy Lancia, to and from work every morning. One month he counted. The gasoline alone cost him \$2,000 lire.

Just Security

Naturally he did not expect to live on the government salary; that is just security. The civil service gardening day ends at two in the afternoon. Then Alberto drives back to Rome and starts fixing furnaces. By working at night he makes 300,000 lire a month on furnaces.

It is a good life, with only a few complications to disturb it. One is that Alberto's girl friend is married. She was deserted by her husband years ago, but that is no ground for divorce; in Italy nothing is.

Then Alberto's family—mother, grandmother and two sisters—is thinking of moving out of the tenement in the old quarter of Rome, Trastevere. The price of flats there is being pushed up by the rich Italians and foreigners who buy them for their charm and fix them up. The family plans to move into a drab new apartment block on the outskirts of Rome, which would be inconvenient for Alberto, though they would have hot water and even a bathtub.

The homely particulars of Alberto Fontana's life happen to illustrate some of the troubles that afflict this irritating, contradictory, anachronistic and wonderful country. Italy is in a state, as even the tourist ought to notice while he enjoys its physical beauty and enveloping human warmth.

on earth has to be seen to be understood. Walking in Rome, the quintessential city, is no longer a pleasure; the noise, the scold fumes and the physical danger of cars are everywhere.

Socially, backwardness coexists with sophistication, producing large amounts of hypocrisy. The church's leverage in politics punishes people like Alberto's girl friend, who has difficulty even getting a passport without the permission of her de-sever husband.

But still, with all the strains, it is Italy. And the spirit that has attracted outsiders to this country always—the warmth that a Henry James or E.M. Forster character finds so mysteriously appealing after the constraints of Anglo-Saxon life—may be a saving quality in an age of consuming technology.

'More Human'

An American was trying to explain the other day why traffic and official obtuseness and assorted

frustration were somehow easier to bear in Italy. Struggling to articulate, he said finally: "They are more... human." He was right. It is humanity that distinguishes the Italians, and their willingness to admit it.

Emotions here are not contained. The anger that afflicts all urban societies now is more open and therefore less dangerous. The intense hold of the family, for all its drawbacks, has great restorative value.

There is a great temptation for outsiders to find the Italians endearing because we do not take them seriously, because we think of them as stage figures. The strikes and the governmental paralysis of recent months make clear that things are serious—that Italy is not escaping the pressures of modern life. One can only hope that in those apartment barracks and industrial compounds it somehow preserves its humanity, which is to say civilization.

Letters

Reston and Toynbee

One was amused to read James Reston's condemnation (Herald Tribune, May 28) of that famous Sassanid, Prof. Arnold Toynbee.

While one agrees with Mr. Reston that Prof. Toynbee expressed "foolish thoughts" and employed "inflated language" in his reply to the question put to him by Mr. Reston's paper, yet it is not reasonable to think that Prof. Toynbee's opinion that "America now looks like the most dangerous country in the world" may have been influenced to an extent by some of Mr. Reston's own essays? These are stuffed with such words and expressions as hypocrisy, defiance, venomous mood, ineptness, pitiless political winds, any weapons, industries, reverse logic, wrong-way politics, presidential spasms of caprice, isolated (i.e., President Nixon) from the great intellectual ferment, and lunge into Cambodia.

It appears that Prof. Toynbee does not have a monopoly of "inflated language." And, as he pointed out in "A Study of History," stimulus invites response.

WALTER WYANT.

Athens

I think there is a misunderstanding between Toynbee (International Herald Tribune, May 21) and Reston (Herald Tribune, May 28). Toynbee is at grips with those ruling America at present, and Reston defends it by assuming what might happen if a certain "new generation" came to power.

I am afraid the positions of both are blurred. Reston appears not to like Communism, and to think of the Soviet Union and Communist China as definitely worse than the United States. But he is an opponent of U.S. action in Indochina. So he probably hopes to rely on some mysterious ability of the new generation to defeat warriors without waging war. Or else he is waiting for the awakening of a sufficiently powerful new generation in the U.S.S.R. and China. From what we can see now, this might well take one century or more.

For the time being we are left, therefore, with Toynbee's view: Every time a country is invaded, it must learn to live with its invader, since the evulsion of the latter generally leads to bloodshed, while most invaders are relatively pacific, provided they are not resisted.

So perhaps was Hitler. But do Toynbee and Reston retrospectively reproach Britain and the United

States with bloody World War II? This would be a very tenable opinion. New generations might afterwards have come to power in a once Nazi Germany. I should like our authors to be clear about that, however. For this is not rhetoric. We in Western Europe might have to face such a situation—with Russia the invader if Toynbee's and Reston's views were followed.

MICHEL GUERDES.

Tours, France

Paris Vietnamization

According to a May 28 Rome dispatch, Secretary of State Rogers has promised other Western foreign ministers that the United States will send a well-known public figure to head its Vietnam "peace talks" delegation in Paris immediately, if the Communists show they are ready to negotiate seriously.

To date, the American delegation has been led by two sons of the United States, whose understanding of Communist conflict management may fairly be described as casual, followed by a Washington attorney of impeccable dress and demeanor.

Liberal legislators such as Sens. Fulbright, Javits, Kennedy, Mansfield, McCarthy and McGovern are tireless in their advocacy of the South Vietnamese assuming a greater burden in the war. They are extremely vocal on the point of leaving the Vietnamese to settle their own differences among themselves. Curiously, these same gentlemen have nothing whatsoever to say about the South Vietnamese delegation taking second place to the American delegation in Paris. After all, it was their country that was invaded by the North Vietnamese Communists. If Vietnamization is so good for the Southeast Asian littoral, why not have it in Paris too?

The faceless North Vietnamese say they will not deal directly with the elected South Vietnamese government as not being fully representative (only 80 percent) of the South Vietnamese people, who went to the polls under terrorist attack in many places. Moreover, they consider the Thieu government as unlikely to form a "provisional coalition government," meaning Communist representation as the price for "peace." Heads I win, tails you lose. The cry is peace, peace and there is no peace.

JOHN REED.

Heidelberg.

Bernard Levin From London:

The extraordinary fact... is that no fewer than a fifth of those voters declaring themselves Conservative supporters say that Mr. Wilson would make a better prime minister than Mr. Heath.

LONDON—With the campaign now two weeks old, and with slightly more than half the most vigorous part of it, and the one which seems to be attracting the most interest, is the struggle between the opinion polls; the battle between the political parties has been temporarily (or even permanently) relegated to the sidelines. I cannot remember any election campaign so dominated by the pollsters' predictions. And the rivalry between them is likely to grow stronger rather than weaker, because on Sunday, for the first time since well before the election date was announced, one poll put the Conservatives ahead; the Sunday Times, with a survey that had polled its sample much more recently than the others, gave Edward Heath and his Tories a 2 percent edge over Harold Wilson and Labor.

Gallop, longest-established of the polls operating in Britain, reported at the same time (on a survey carried out, significantly, a week earlier) that Labor had a comfortable lead at 5.5 percent, though this was down from Gallop's previous tally, in which Labor was shown in front by 7 percent. And last week's National Opinion Poll, with a week-old survey, showed Labor steady on a 3.5 percent lead, identical to NOP's previous one. Small wonder that two of the papers (the Sunday Times and the Observer) have taken to publishing figures arrived at by constructing weighted averages for all the polls. At the moment these figures (essence of pollster, you might call them) show Labor ahead by a figure that would give them about a 50-seat victory.

It is all very exciting and ridiculous, and any day now the chief of one of the opinion poll organizations is going to be found with his head buried in, and a bloodstained slide rule lying by the body.

But what would you? For the progress of the campaign itself can hardly be described, even by the most devoted follower of the party or of elections in general, as having provided anything to stir the blood and the mind, or to open the eyes of a deluded electorate to the deplorable wickedness of Mr. Wilson or the immeasurable villainy of Mr. Heath; much less to inspire voters with the vision of an earthly paradise under Mr. Heath or a land of milk and honey under Mr. Wilson.

Emerging Issue

Yet a pattern, albeit painted in the most subtle of colors, has begun to emerge. The Conservatives, from the first moment, have been hammering away at the theme of rising prices and the amount the British pay in taxes; they have been promising to control the former and reduce the latter. Despite the fact that the second half of the election campaign—attack—their assurance about what they will do if they win—carries about as much plausibility and conviction as the spiel of a bald-headed man trying to sell hair restorer, or the ministrations of a dentist suffering from halitosis, the first half—the attack on the Labor government's record in this field—is clearly the best card the Tories have in this election. What is more, they have realized this truth, and the polls are beginning to suggest both that a large number of people regard the cost of living as the most important of the campaign's issues, and also that they regard the Conservatives as the party that is more likely to succeed in doing something about it.

On this theme, then—that Labor government is too expensive, and that Conservative gov-

ernment would leave the poor slightly more than that to go, the most vigorous part of it, and the one which seems to be attracting the most interest, is the struggle between the opinion polls; the battle between the political parties has been temporarily (or even permanently) relegated to the sidelines. I cannot remember any election campaign so dominated by the pollsters' predictions. And the rivalry between them is likely to grow stronger rather than weaker, because on Sunday, for the first time since well before the election date was announced, one poll put the Conservatives ahead; the Sunday Times, with a survey that had polled its sample much more recently than the others, gave Edward Heath and his Tories a 2 percent edge over Harold Wilson and Labor.

Clearly, it is to Labor's interest to push this theme, to put on Mr. Wilson as the experience, capable, premier-in-office, opposed to the untried, unimpressive Mr. Heath. To this end, Labor has just announced details of Mr. Wilson's own election plans: with smaller number of major meetings than usual, he is going to spend much more time on bus-the-people sorties into shopping centers, informal factory-gate assemblies, carefully planned spontaneous arrivals just where at when he is least expected. Mr. Wilson, in short, will show himself to the people.

Now: will the electors go for policies or for leaders? If the voters, as Labor persuade them to do, reduce taxation and see down prices are fraudulent? In the latter, can the Conservative promote Heath as a credible prime minister and cut down Wilson?

In trying to predict the answers to these two vital questions, remember the massive importance, already in danger of being forgotten here, by many commentators (who, for instance, can go to write off Wilson, and write up Heath, on the basis of the respective showings in a voters' questions-answered TV panel last week). The fact to be remembered is that Mr. Wilson is a very clever man and an unscrupulous politician of instinctive genius. It is combinations of these qualities that never be underestimated.

Mr. Wilson has only just started his own election campaign proper. If he has decided that attack is his best form of defense, that the Tories have got enough edge in the cost-of-living argument to make it impossible for Labor to pose calmly as the party in a dice, the natural inclination of his guessers that the election can be won by the man who can slug it out longest and hardest, he will go for Heath with a holds barred. If the condition of the housewife's purse and the worker's pay envelope is heavy in the Conservative scale, Mr. Wilson is heavy in Labor's. And Mr. Wilson is not going to sit still in the scale; he is going to pounce on boots and jump up and down from now until June 18.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers are requested to use initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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Canada Dollar Put on Floating Rate

By Gerald Waring
OTTAWA, June 1 (WFP).—The Canadian dollar was unpegged last night from its official rate of 92.5 cents, and will be allowed to float freely to find its own level relative to the U.S. dollar.

Finance Minister R.J. Benson said that the government's decision was forced by an extraordinary inflow of U.S. dollars that the government had had to purchase to maintain the pegged rate.

Benson said that in May the amount to which the government had to purchase to maintain the pegged rate had amounted to \$622 million, swollen by an extraordinary inflow of U.S. dollars that the government had had to purchase to maintain the pegged rate.

Bank Rate Cut
At the same time, Louis Raschky, governor of the Bank of Canada, announced a cut in the bank rate, effective today, to 7 percent.

On May 12, it was reduced to 6 percent from 7 percent. Benson noted that the unusual day press conference that with extremely strong position of Canadian dollar since the beginning of 1970, resulting in an

Higher Official Rate Is Expected

Increase of more than \$12 billion in foreign exchange reserves this year, our currency appears to be out of line with other currencies. Therefore we have decided to move to a floating rate for the time being at least.

Mr. Benson declined to speculate as to how long it would take for the Canadian dollar to stabilize, or at what level it would settle. "I don't see justification for any large appreciation," he added.

In its first day of trading as a floating-rate currency, the Canadian dollar closed at 96.48 U.S. cents in London, for an effective revaluation of 4.3 percent, Reuters reported.

However today was reported heavy. The Canadian dollar opened at 94.85 and at one point traded as high as \$1.00. There were indications throughout Europe that central banks were intervening at times to halt violent upward fluctuations in the currency.

Trucial States Dispute Area In Oil Search

LONDON, June 1 (Reuters).—Two U.S. oil companies and the rulers of three Trucial States in the Persian Gulf have accepted a British proposal that a third party should be brought in to solve an oil concession dispute in their area.

A Foreign Office spokesman here said today.

The disagreement came to a head at midnight last night when Occidental Petroleum moved its drilling exploration barges to a spot off the island of Abu Musa with the intention of starting operations there this morning. The latest news is that they have not done so.

Jurisdiction over the seabed in question is in dispute between the neighboring Trucial States of Umm al-Qaywayn and Sharjah, both of which have granted oil exploration concessions to U.S. companies.

Abu Musa is about 35 miles off the coast of Sharjah, to which it belongs. In December, the ruler of Sharjah awarded offshore drilling rights to Buttes Gas and Oil Co. of California and extended territorial limits to 12 miles off the coast.

Umm al-Qaywayn, just across the water, complains that the extended area is within its territory and includes part of the seabed it has awarded as a concession to Occidental.

Britain is involved through treaty relations with the Trucial States. The U.K. has responsibility for their external relations.

In an attempt to solve the dispute, Britain has recommended that the rulers of Umm al-Qaywayn and Ajman, which also gave Occidental a concession, should impose temporary operating limits on Occidental.

A Foreign Office spokesman said today that the recommendation had been accepted and Umm al-Qaywayn had notified Occidental of its decision. Occidental denied any such notification.

U.S. Participation Sought

Rothschild of Paris Forming New IOS Rescue Operation

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
PARIS, June 1 (NYT).—Paul Vincent, director general of Banque Rothschild, said today U.S. banks were being invited to join an international consortium to rescue the troubled mutual fund giant, Investors Overseas Services.

He said it was "necessary" for the Americans to join because of their experience with mutual funds and because of the orientation in IOS fund portfolios toward U.S. investments.

The operating chief of the Rothschild Paris branch confirmed his bank's interest in joining a consortium which he said would be formed very quickly.

"In several days the clouds will disappear," Mr. Vincent said, adding that negotiations would take place with Sir Eric Wyndham White, who replaced IOS founder Bernard Cornfeld as chairman of the Geneva-based mutual fund complex in a board room shake-up last month.

Sir Eric had been a distinguished international public servant in his years as secretary-general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the organization that supervises the international trade charter.

Mr. Vincent said an agreement in principle could be reached fairly quickly with the banks and that details could then be worked out in negotiations that might last several months.

Statement Needed
The banks will not be prepared to commit themselves, he suggested, until after they see the audited statement of IOS accounts now being prepared by accountants Arthur Andersen and Co.

Banque Rothschild has taken the lead in the formation of an international consortium because of its existing links with IOS.

It was among the underwriters that brought a public issue of IOS Ltd., the parent company, to the market in September. It subsequently took technical advice from IOS sales division in setting up a highly successful French mutual fund known as Rothschild Expansion.

While IOS was negotiating with Denver oil man John M. King over his now-aborted proposition to rescue the company, a faction on the IOS board, supported by Mr. Cornfeld himself (who has the largest single share interest), went to the Paris Rothschilds to ask them to make a counterproposal.

While the French Rothschilds have renewed their interest in IOS (they refused to participate with Mr. King), there were reports that the French Rothschilds were negotiating to acquire a 50 percent interest in managing the IOS funds in Germany.

This would be part of what insiders term the "national approach" to solving the IOS confidence crisis. This means partnership with financial institutions in the IOS market areas.

One third of all IOS mutual fund customers are West Germans.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Tom Dennison has been appointed director, development planning, of British Steel Corp. in London.

Mr. Dennison takes over from John Kay, who, prior to the reorganization of the corporation into product divisions two months ago, was director of planning.

Philip Morris Europe has announced that Jose R. Ramirez de Aguilera y Millan will direct the recently opened Spanish branch office in Madrid.

Richard Malley, formerly managing director at Amalgamated Aluminum in Rhiney, West Germany, has been named managing director of Anger Plastic-Verarbeitungs-maschinen of Vienna, an affiliate of Benis Co. Mr. Malley succeeds Robert C. James, vice-president of Benis, who becomes a consultant to Anger.

Previews Inc., an international real estate clearing house, a subsidiary of Reeves Telecom Corp., has appointed Thomas A. de Wertheimer managing director Europe, with headquarters in Paris. Mr. de Wertheimer had been European manager for Holland & Hannen and Cubitts, British contractors.

Nixon's Proposed Tax on Gas Seen In Deep Trouble

WASHINGTON, June 1 (Reuters).—Rep. Hale Boggs, D. La., a senior member of the House Ways and Means Committee, said today that President Nixon's gasoline tax proposal was in deep trouble and indicated it could easily be killed by the panel.

Rep. Boggs told the House Rules Committee that the administration faces the prospect of an even bigger budget deficit in fiscal 1971 than now envisaged because of the high opposition toward the proposal to tax the lead in gasoline.

"There is extreme opposition to state it mildly," Rep. Boggs declared. The tax is aimed at producing \$1.6 billion in revenues for the administration in the financial year beginning July 1.

Rep. Boggs's comments came as he presented his committee-approved administration proposal to raise the debt ceiling for the next fiscal year.

The committee cleared the legislation for House floor action—expected tomorrow or Wednesday.

Viyella's Hyman Quits Last Post At Merging Firm

LONDON, June 1 (AP).—Joe Hyman resigned today from his last remaining position with Viyella International, the company he built from a small business into a multi-million-dollar textile group in ten years.

He stepped down as a Viyella director as arrangements for a \$53 million (\$127.2 million) takeover by Imperial Chemical Industries became virtually complete.

Mr. Hyman was ousted from the Viyella chairmanship last fall in a boardroom coup, but remained as a director. The ICI takeover bid followed soon afterward.

ICI chairman Sir Peter Allen told a news conference today that Mr. Hyman had agreed to "withdraw from the board" of Viyella.

Mr. Hyman was vague about his plans, saying that "I have nothing specific in mind."

Company Reports

Brown Shoe Co.		1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	204.5	201.7	
Profits (millions)	8.18	10.2	
Per Share	1.90	1.50	
Endicott Johnson		1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	37.1	35.8	
Profits (millions)	1.19	0.08	
Per Share	1.33	—	
United States Shoe Corp.		1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	82.5	78.2	
Profits (millions)	2.31	3.27	
Per Share	0.50	0.50	
First Half		1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	153.7	144.8	
Profits (millions)	6.28	6.57	
Per Share	0.95	1.02	

Court Dismisses One Armour Suit

WASHINGTON, June 1 (Reuters).—The Supreme Court today dismissed the government's antitrust suit against General Foods Corp.'s takeover of Armour Co. because the food company had sold all its Armour shares to Greyhound Corp.

However, the Justice Department said today it would seek to sever the meat packing firm from Greyhound. The government argued that the 1930 Meat Packers Decree—prohibiting meat packers from buying into firms that deal in various food lines—works both ways and bars the takeover of packers by such firms as General Foods and Greyhound, which are involved in food product or food service operations.

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N.Y. Rally Weathers Profit-Taking

By John J. Abele
NEW YORK, June 1 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange continued to climb today as the market posted its fourth consecutive large gain in active trading.

As was the case on Thursday and Friday, the rally had to pause briefly to absorb some profit-taking. But prices resumed their advance after the mid-session dip and finished at their highest levels of the day.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost virtually all of an early 5-point gain by 1 p.m., but turned upward again and finished with a rise of 9.93, at 710.36. The gain stretched the average's advance in the last four sessions to 79.20 points from last Tuesday's low of 631.16.

The Big Board's index rose 0.75, to 42.93.

Standard & Poor's 500 rose 1.29 to 77.84.

Volume rose to 15.02 million shares from 14.63 million shares on Friday, when trading interest was subdued somewhat because of the approach of the Memorial Day holiday.

Price advances led declines by 8-to-1, there were 1,063 winners

Strong Finish Fuels Optimism

Against 344 losers. New lows for the year dipped to 32 from 67 on Friday while new highs edged up to 9 from 8 in the preceding session.

Again, there was no basic economic news to fuel the market's advance. But analysts noted that the forcefulness of the turnaround had definitely contributed to an improvement in investor psychology.

Robert Stovall, a partner of Reynolds & Co., said he thought some investors were expecting some favorable news on the war situation when President Nixon makes another television report Wednesday night.

"The market is expecting him to look good relative to his congressional critics," Mr. Stovall declared.

"Rally Became Real"
On the market's performance, Mr. Stovall said: "The rally became a real one on Friday."

"This market is amazingly strong," observed Newton D. Zinder of R. F. Hutton & Co. "I am more and more convinced that we saw a very significant low last Tuesday. I think a large majority of stocks have seen their bear market lows."

Mr. Zinder added that he felt the rally was due for a consolidation phase and possibly a test of last week's low. "It can't keep going at this pace," he said.

Face of Advance Slows
There were some statistics that indicated the pace of the advance was slowing. Although still stable, each session's gains in major market indexes have been less than the day before and the margin of advances over declines also has receded.

Winners barely topped losers among the 15 most-active stocks today. Eight of these issues finished higher, while seven closed lower.

A significant loser was American Telephone, the most widely-held stock in the country. It closed at \$4 3/8, down 1 1/4, on trades of 131,700 shares. An article in the Wall Street Journal today noted that First Devonshire Corp. had put out a sell recommendation on the stock, which the brokerage house described as "an inferior capital gains holding over the long term."

Trading in other active losers was influenced by large-block transactions. City Investing, off 1/2, to 14 1/2, had two blocks totaling 153,700 shares in its turnover of 280,300 shares. Fabergé slipped 1 1/2, and costly litigation.

to 17 1/4, on trades of 138,600 shares, including two blocks totaling 118,100 shares.

Tele. the day's most active issue, gained 7/8 at 15.

Northwest Industries was down 1 1/8, to 11, on turnover of 153,600 shares, including a block of 100,900 shares. An 84,900-share block of Bobbie Brooks accounted for most of its volume of 96,000 shares; the stock closed at 10, down a point.

IBM highlighted the glamour group, adding 5 at 287. Avon gained 8 to 158. American Research 4 to 58 7/8. Memorex 3 3/8 to 78 3/4 and Itek 1 to 38 3/4. Burroughs lost 3/4 to 121 5/8 but traded as low as 118 during the day.

Among blue chips, General Motors gained 2 1/4 at 67 1/8. It reported auto production in May topped production for the same month last year when a strike curbed activity.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange eased toward midday but closed broadly ahead in active trading. Volume was 5.56 million shares compared to 4.96 million traded Friday. The index closed up 35 at 21.06.

Inland Steel Sued, Agrees On Settlement

WASHINGTON, June 1 (Reuters).—The Justice Department filed a civil anti-trust suit today charging Inland Steel with reciprocal purchasing arrangements with its customers and suppliers.

A proposed consent judgment filed simultaneously obligates Inland to refrain from the alleged practices. Among other things, Inland must abolish offices through which it has conducted its trade relations program.

The judgment will become final in 30 days unless the government withdraws.

The judgment prohibits Inland from conditioning purchases from any supplier on the basis of Inland's sales to that supplier. The firm also is prohibited from discussing with suppliers or contractors the relationship of purchases and sales between them or from maintaining or referring to statistics comparing such transactions.

An Inland spokesman stressed that the company accepted the judgment "because its purchasing policies are in fact in accord with the principles stated in the consent judgment and to avoid lengthy and costly litigation."

Quick Return To Peg Urged By U.S., IMF

WASHINGTON, June 1 (NYT).—The U.S. Treasury and the IMF emphasized yesterday their view that Canada return to a fixed exchange rate for the Canadian dollar "at the earliest possible date."

The two statements were issued in three hours of the Ottawa announcement. The IMF statement followed a meeting of the board of executive directors.

The Treasury statement said the U.S. dollar is not affected. Itals made clear that the main aim is that uncertainty over Canadian dollar be removed soon as possible. It gave no sign it felt the Canadian dollar should be revalued.

The IMF noted Ottawa's position that its decision was made "in light of additions to the over-foreign exchange position at an unmanageable pace, and will prevent disruptive effects upon the international payments position occurring."

The IMF concluded: "The fund comes the intention of the Canadian authorities to remain in consultation with the fund with view to the resumption of an active par value at the earliest able date."

OMPAGNIE FINANCIERE DE SUEZ ET DE L'UNION PARISIENNE

shareholders of the above company on May 26, on the occasion of the 1969 Ordinary General Meeting held under the chairmanship of Mr. J. Georges Picot, President-General agent.

As accounts approved at the Ordinary Meeting for the year 1969, showed a net profit of 48,448,223 Fr. (compared with 43,948,284 Fr. for the preceding year), reserves and allocation of 44,000,000 Fr. to the special fund for long-term research.

has been decided to allot, as of June 1, a net dividend of 11 Fr. (to be paid in cash) and a credit of 1,500 applying to the capital increase of 20% during the financial year, with a distribution of free shares, at the rate of one new share against five old shares.

As extraordinary General Meeting followed approved:

The absorption of the Banque Hypothecaire Franco-Luxembourgeoise on the liquidation of 139,150 shares with a face value of 100 Fr., dividend payable January 1, 1970, to be distributed at the rate of 5 new shares for 8 shares of the Banque Hypothecaire Franco-Luxembourgeoise.

The contribution by the Compagnie des Mines de Roncourt of the various real-estate and financial assets in exchange for 60,000 Suez shares with a face value of 100 Fr., dividend payable January 1, 1970, to be distributed to the shareholders of the Compagnie des Mines de Roncourt.

As a result of these two operations, capital of the Compagnie Financière Suez et de l'Union Parisienne has risen from Fr. 524,404,000 to Fr. 544,510,300.

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Belgian, French Bankers Seek Riches in Art Fund

PARIS, June 1 (NYT).—Eighty-seven years after Paul Gauguin quit banking to become a painter and poor, two of Europe's most prestigious bankers have gone into art, part-time, to get richer.

They are Baron Leon Lambert, senior partner of Belgium's second biggest bank, Banque Lambert de Bruxelles, and his Paris cousin, Baron Elie de Rothschild of the family bank here. The two men are among the founders of a fund incorporated Friday in Luxembourg for the purpose of investing money in and trading in art works.

The fund has been named Artemis after the Greek goddess of hunting. The fund—one of 20 around the world, either already in business or in the process of formation—will not need to hunt for money. According to Baron Lambert, Artemis has been "deluged" with possibilities of investment.

\$5 Million Raised
The baron, who is chairman of the fund's board of directors, said \$5 million had been raised among the organizers of the fund but that the authorized ceiling for investment in the fund at present was \$10 million.

He said the company would be forming subsidiaries for long-term investment and short-term trading for profit.

He indicated that the long-term investments might well be displayed in museums "because that certainly does increase their value." This would not be the practice, however, for "paintings bought for trading purposes—there wouldn't be the time," the baron added.

Price Development
The rationale for the Luxembourg fund is that the money value of art has increased steadily in this century. Gauguins, for example, rose up to 5,000 times their value between 1890 and 1890.

Of course, not all art is going up. There have been instances, notably in modern abstract art, where fashions changed abruptly and prices went down. That is where the experts come in.

Experts on the board of Artemis include David Carré, a specialist on old masters long associated with Christie's of London, Count Christian zu Salm-Reiferscheidt, a Bavarian curator, and Richard L. Feigen, whose New York gallery specializes in modern art.

Bank to Buy Shares

NEW YORK, June 1 (Reuters).—Chemical New York Corp. said today it plans to purchase about 250,000 shares, or about 2 percent of its common stock, in the market "for purposes of future acquisitions."

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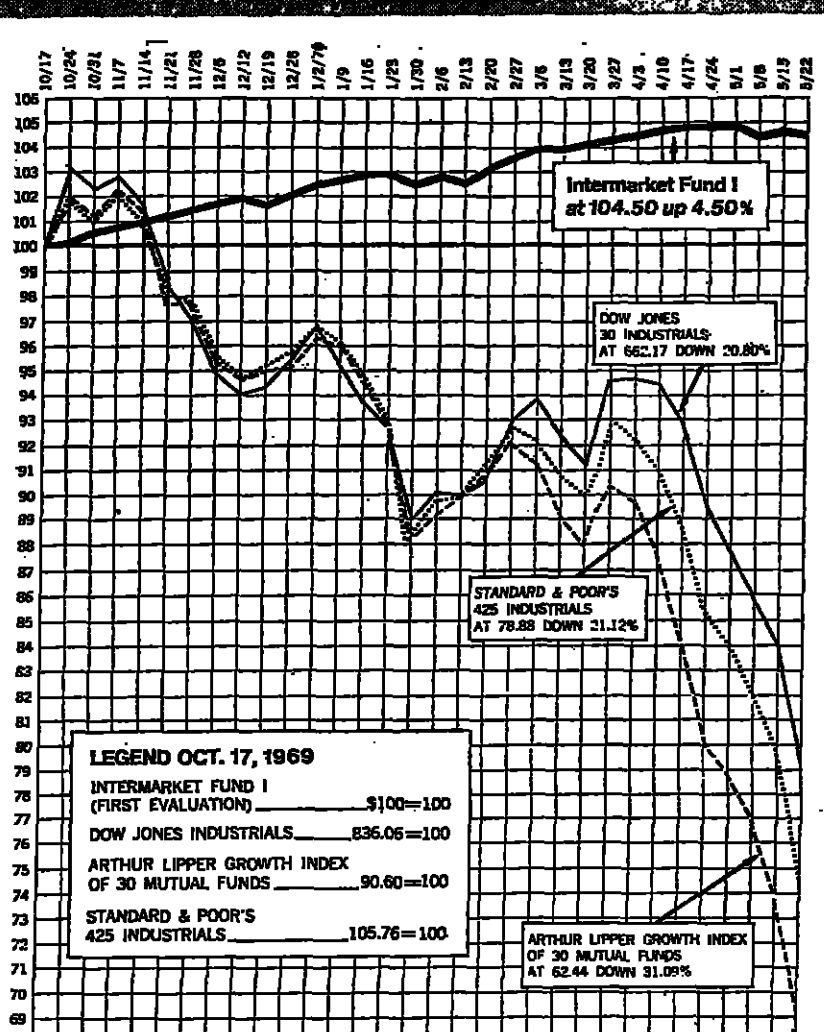
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Source: U.S. Treasury Dept. The above rates are based on buying rates on local exchange. They exclude local commissions and slight variations depending on the amount of the transaction.



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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagrammed deal, North did not open the bidding. This was not due to timidity—he was barred from the auction because his partner opened the South hand with five diamonds out of turn.

East had the chance to open the bidding, and his four diamonds was conventional, showing a relatively strong opening bid of four spades. South passed, awaiting developments, and West dutifully bid four spades.

However, South was not inclined to defend four spades, and he bid five diamonds for the second time. West doubled, naturally reluctant to hear his partner "raise" the spades.

West's opening lead was the club jack, the right suit but the wrong card. East ruffed and returned a high spade, which South ruffed with the diamond king. West overruffed and gave his partner a second ruff in clubs. On the next spade lead South guessed right by ruffing with the nine rather than with an honor, and he drew the missing trumps.

The position was then this:

NORTH (D)
♠ 76542
♥ A J 5 3 2
♦ A Q
♣ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

WEST
♠ Q 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ K 10
♦ K 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

EAST
♠ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ K 10
♦ K 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

SOUTH
♠ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ K 10
♦ K 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I'M NOT LOOKIN' FOR ANYTHING SPECIAL... I JUST THOUGHT I MIGHT FIND SOMETHING!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

OXTIN
REQUE
DRUPAW
GLINE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: WRATH VOUCH SMILE MISHAP

Answers: The only thing some women ever do on time—PURCHASE

BOOKS

NEW REFORMATION:
Notes of a Neolithic Conservative.

By Paul Goodman. Random House. 208 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Robert Kirsch

NO writer has been more influential with the young than Paul Goodman, whose "Growing Up Absurd" and "Compulsory" Miss Education, among others, expressed the feelings of alienation which plague them.

Goodman, however, is not a predictable ideologue reacting with Pavlovian programming. He is a thoughtful and courageous man and while he has not given up on youth—which is the only game in town—neither does he spare them from his harsh and exciting analysis.

The alienating circumstances have proved too strong, after all, here were absurd graduate students, most of them political activists—the activists seek me out to bug me."

"New Reformation: Notes of a Neolithic Conservative" is Paul Goodman's answer, not only to the students, but to the community at large. It points out that the lack of a sense of history, of a sense of legitimacy, are causes of our continuing difficulty. He makes an even more important statement: "... The young are in a religious crisis."

That religious crisis is not comparable to that which many see as the new decline of a Roman Empire, with the primitive Christians about to build another era.

The actual situation, I have been arguing, is very like 1510, when Luther went to Rome, on the eve of the Reformation. Everywhere there was protest, conflict, disgust with the establishment. The protest is international. There is a generation gap. We must recall that Luther himself was all of 30 when he posted the theses in 1517. Melancthon was 20, Bucer, 28, Munzer, 28...

There is much more than this in the book. It is angry but thoughtful, bitter but penetrating, urging a need to look in the places where God is dead and to explore the actualities in which he is alive.

Mr. Kirsch reviewed this book for The Los Angeles Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

An analysis based on reports from more than 125 bookstores in 64 U.S. cities. Figures in right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

This Week

Last Week

Fiction

1 Love Story, Segal 1 14

2 The French Lieutenant's Woman, Forster 2 27

3 Deliverance, Dick 3 8

4 Loving Partners, Wilby 4 4

5 The Godfather, Part II, Coppola 5 5

6 Travels With My Aunt, Greene 6 12

7 The Godfather, Part I, Coppola 7 2

8 The Gang That Couldn't Shoot Straight, Glavin 8 20

9 The Lord of the Rings, Tolkien 9 1

10 The Godfather, Part II, Coppola 10 1

GENERAL

1 Up the Organization, Townsend 1 9

2 Everything I Ever Wanted to Know About Sex, Bechdel 2 18

3 The Godfather, Part II, Coppola 3 6

4 The New English Bible, Frazer 4 25

5 Mary Queen of Scots, Fraser 5 25

6 Human Sexual Intimacy, Masters & Johnson 6 1

7 The Godfather, Part I, Coppola 7 1

8 Love and Will, May 8 12

9 The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language 9 31

10 I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings, Angelou 10 5

(These figures are for the week ending May 31.)

CROSSWORD

By Will Wren

ACROSS

1 Egyptian goddess

2 French fete

3 Spanish town

4 Aleutian island

5 Burns' "Love"

6 Vigorous

7 Went wrong

8 Lover's family

9 Mystery writer

10 Diamond-cutter's cup

11 Old MacDonald's asset

12 Musician Andre

13 Work unit

14 Sharif

15 Detection gear

16 Nose

17 Where lovers toss coins

18 Biblical brother

19 Feature of Lake Michigan

20 Assaulted

21 Eggs in Essen

22 Vessel

23 "John"

24 Decline

25 Small

26 Bible book: Abbr.

27 Roy

28 Nautical reading

29 Cover of silent screen

30 Fine fur: Abbr.

31 Girl's nickname

32 Harrison, to friends

33 Stock word

34 Beggar's equipment

35 Scottish river

36 Tops

37 Atlantic fish

38 Net's partner

39 Sat again

40 Record, old style

41 Dismissal

42 White House name

43 Famous lover

44 Love: Prefix

45 Mar's name

46 Motion picture

47 Man of old Rome

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NL President Testifies

Ease Reserve Clause 'At Age 55': Feeney

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP).—The president of the National League testified today it "would be fair" to relax some rules of baseball's strict reserve clause.

Chub Feeney, testifying in federal court in the controversial Curt Flood suit against baseball, said he would favor a change in the reserve clause and let a player come a free agent at the age of 55.

Major league owners have steadily refused to budge in contract negotiations with the Players' Association. Under the present system, there is a lifetime without individual recourse.

Feeney, under cross-examination one of Flood's lawyers, Jay Topkis, was first asked if he would favor a change in the rules that made a man a free agent.

"Yes," he replied.

"How about 55?" asked Topkis, obviously just trying to get something for the record.

"That would be fair," said Feeney.

Feeney, a former general manager of the San Francisco Giants, also made points in favor of baseball's owners. He reiterated claims by many that in order to protect investments and the integrity of the game, "these rules are necessary."

Feeney was the only witness called today. He was to continue his testimony tomorrow along with American League president, Joe Cronin, and Bang Devine, general manager of the St. Louis Cardinals.

Feeney, describing his dealings with players as a general manager, said, "Contract negotiations are very real. The club needs the player as much as the player needs the club."

He agreed with most of the testimony that Baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn had given last week that most changes of the clause would be harmful to baseball and that the present rules are necessary for the game.

Commenting on recent testimony by former major league outfielder Hank Greenberg, Feeney said: "It seems to me that all he's saying is a reserve clause by any other name would smell sweeter."

He said he considered Flood's estimate that he could earn \$90,000 for three more years if he were playing speculative. By not playing, Flood is jeopardizing his career.

Flood, an All-Star center fielder for the Cardinals for many years, was traded to the Philadelphia Phillies in an off-season swap this year. He refused to report, instead bringing the suit against baseball and major league owners.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
Eastern Division				
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	25	19	.569	—
Montreal	23	23	.500	2
Philadelphia	22	24	.479	3
St. Louis	21	25	.458	4
Pittsburgh	20	26	.435	5
San Francisco	18	28	.396	7
Western Division				
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	28	17	.620	—
Los Angeles	26	19	.578	2
San Diego	24	21	.530	4
Chicago	23	22	.511	5
St. Paul	22	23	.489	6
San Francisco	20	25	.444	8
Sunday's Results				
Cincinnati 4, Montreal 4				
Atlanta 6, Philadelphia 1				
St. Louis 4, St. Paul 3				
Los Angeles 4, San Diego 3				
San Francisco 2, Pittsburgh 1				
Monday's Games				
Atlanta at Montreal				
Philadelphia at St. Louis				
San Diego at San Francisco				
Pittsburgh at St. Paul				
Tuesday's Games				
Atlanta at Montreal				
Philadelphia at St. Louis				
San Diego at San Francisco				
Pittsburgh at St. Paul				

Iron-Fisted Refs to Take No Nonsense in Cup Play

MEXICO CITY, June 1 (AP).—Mexican soccer officials said today that West German referee Kurt Tschenschner had set the pattern for future games in the World Soccer Cup championship by his firm handling of yesterday's opening game between Mexico and Russia.

The West German, following orders from the international federation (FIFA), took no nonsense from the players.

Tschenschner followed the rules to the letter and in doing so set the pattern for future games.

Mexican coach Rafael Cardenas commented: "I thought the referee was good." That was the view of most observers. Thirty referees have been named to handle matches in the championship.

Both the Mexicans and Russians played like minor league teams. Shots at goal were few and far between.

The next matches in group play will take place tomorrow. Uruguay plays Italy in Group Two, Romania tackles defending champion England in Group Three and Peru meets Bulgaria in Group Four.

The top two teams at the end of group play advance into the quarter-finals.



POINTING THE WAY—While Russian players point those-aways, German ref Tschenschner makes his call.

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Hill Victor At Memphis With 267

Best 72-Hole Score of Year

By Lincoln A. Werden

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 1 (UPI).—Dave Hill had to wipe the rain from his glasses at every hole yesterday, but despite the weather he posted the low 72-hole total of the 1970 tour as he won the Danny Thomas Memphis Classic golf tournament by one stroke with 267.

A final two-under-par 68 over the Colonial Country Club course enabled the 33-year-old professional from Evergreen, Colo., to win the \$30,000 first prize of the \$150,000 purse and repeat the honors he gained here in 1967 and 1969 before the Hollywood comedian's name was associated with the event.

At one time four golfers were tied for the lead on this gray afternoon, but Bob Charles, the New Zealand southpaw, finished with a 63 to tie for second with Frank Beard and Romero Blanco.

Blanco, the winner two weeks ago at Fort Worth and the 54-hole pace-setter, who led Hill by one shot as they started yesterday, had a par 70 over the 6,466-yard course. But shooting par when the contenders were constantly in the 60s proved disastrous for him, although he narrowly missed gaining a tie when a recovery from a bunker at the last hole stopped six inches from the cup.

Beard, recent victor in the Tournament of Champions and 1969's leading money-winner, closed with birdies on the last two holes for a 67.

But the day's most spectacular round was a 62, which included a hole-in-one, by Harold Henning of South Africa. Henning, however, was caught in the deluge of sub-par scoring and his 375 put him in a tie for 25th, for which he received only \$1,024.

First Frenchman to Go That Far Since '64 Goven Uses English to Gain Semis

By Mike Katz

PARIS, June 1.—Georges Goven won the French tennis championship today by gaining the semi-finals of the French Open.

Goven, ranked No. 2 in this country, defeated the No. 1, François Jauffret, for the fourth straight time, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1, and those positions will be reversed next year. Goven, at 23, is the bright young man of French tennis at the moment.

On Saturday, he upset Manuel Santana of Spain and now he has become the first Frenchman to gain the semi-finals since Pierre Darmon in 1964. The French, kind hosts, have allowed foreigners to take the title every year since Marcel Bernard won in 1946.

Curses in English

From the stands, Goven could be mistaken for a foreigner. He curses in English when he misses. He shrugs in French when asked why. "Oh, I always talk in English on the court."

Goven had plenty to curse about today. Too often he was hesitant about charging the net, where he was at his best, and was getting caught on the half-volley. And too often he just plain missed easy shots.

The tennis, in fact, was not of very high caliber today. Goven's semi-final opponent, Jan Kodess of Czechoslovakia, was not overly impressive in routing Martin Mulligan, the Australian-born Italian, 6-1, 6-3, 7-5. Mulligan, the last unseeded player in the men's singles, was overly unimpressive. He started the match with a double fault and his plan seemed to be getting the seventh-seeded Kodess overconfident.

The Goven-Jauffret match was called by one French reporter "the match of the century." He was joking. The reply, by another hometown reporter, was not: "Yes, five mauls sets."

Beat Bothers Him

It only went four sets and it wasn't that bad. Goven clearly was the better player, despite his frequent lapses. He had played two five-setters in the last two days (yesterday, with Jauffret, he gained the quarter-finals of the men's doubles) and the heat apparently bothered him.

He did show a superb, angling forehand volley. Jauffret countered with an assortment of lobs and

passing shots, but not often enough. The 11th-seeded Jauffret even had one set point in the opener, while serving in the tenth game, before Goven finally broke him on his fifth set point in the 14th game.

Goven, seeded No. 14, also squandered three set points in the second set. But in the third and fourth sets he was clearly in command.

The other semi-final will pair the winners of tomorrow's Arthur Ashe-Zeljko Franulovic and Cliff Richey-Dale Nastase matches.

Czech Sportsmen Warned to Hold That Soviet Line

PRAGUE, June 1 (AP).—Czechoslovak sportsmen and officials not conforming to the Soviet line adopted after the 1968 Warsaw Pact invasion will be ousted from their posts, Prague Radio has said.

Julius Chvalny, the deputy chairman, said the Czechoslovak Physical Training Union (CSTV), the country's supreme sports body, "has empowered its presidium to take personnel measures in all sports unions."

The reason, he said, is that "with few exceptions, the differentiation process has not advanced in the sports unions." By "differentiation process" he means the weeding out from public life of everyone refusing to declare support for the Soviet-led invasion.

The Scoreboard

TRACK AND FIELD—At London, Mar-

tsville, in a 17-year-old London
coldest from the West Indies, finished
Lillian Board on the backstretch
won a 40-minute race in 2:0 second,
the fastest woman's time in the world
year. The Jamaican girl clipped
length of second mile Boutelle
his record and also set a British
coast's mark.

At St. Louis, Mo. Rod Laver
captured the women's Kira Resnais
and their way into the finals of the
100 Bowlines tennis classic. Laver
captured Roy Emerson, 4-6, 7-5, 6-3, and
tried beat Fred Stolle, 6-2, 6-1, in
the final. Laver's triumph at the
the British Davis Tennis Center in Forest

everyone refusing to declare
support for the Soviet-led in-
vasion.

◆

Toomey Retires Again

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., June
1.—U.S. Olympic decathlon
champion and world record holder
Bill Toomey, 31, said that he had
retired from competition. He dis-
closed that he had been named by
President Nixon as chairman
of the Peace Corps' new sports pro-
gram.

French Open Summaries

MEN'S DOUBLES

Fourth Round

Maro Franculovic, Yugoslavians, Joaquin
Mayo, Mexico, 6-4, Alexander
Lever, Swiss, 6-1, 6-2,

